

The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

RECORD OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, SHIPPING, &c.

VOL. X. No. 508.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. FIVEPENCE
Stampd..... Sixpence.

ST. AUBYN MINERAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL. £200,000, in 60,000 SHARES of £1 EACH.
Deposit 2s. per share, and 3s. per share on allotment,
with two months' notice of all further calls.

Registered according to the Joint Stock Companies Act,
whereby each person's liability is limited to the amount
of the shares subscribed for. In the event of 40,000 shares
not being subscribed for, the deposit of 2s. per share will
be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

James Banks, Esq., The Prebendal, Thame, Oxon.
John David Barry, Esq., 45, Thurlow-square, Brompton.
John Boyd, Esq., M.P., 119, Jermyn-street, St. James'.
Ernest Followe, Esq., Grove-hill, Camberwell.
Alfred Lewton Hodges, Esq., Consul, Hamgate.
Mr Thomas Herbert Maddock, Union Club, Trafalgar-sq.
William Woodward Manning, Esq., Coldbrook-park, Aber-
penny, Monmouthshire.
John Moss, Esq., Litchurch, Derby.
Richard Rooke Michell, Esq., Marazion, Cornwall.
Thomas Morgan, Esq., 90, Upper Ground-street, Black-
friars.
John Parkinson, Jun., Esq., Bournemouth, and Farmers'
Club, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
John Sewell, Esq., C.E., 12, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park,
and 23, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.
Captain Leicester Vernon, M.P., Arlington House, Want-
age.

(The business of the Company will be managed by an
Executive Committee, selected from the above.)

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Prudence and Bodwell, 1, Gray's-lan-place, Gray's
Inn.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Field, Hon, and Wood, 9, Warrford-court, Throg-
morton-street.
Messrs. S. R. and R. Hesley, Liverpool.
Mr George Wilson, Sheffield.
Mr M. B. Beverley, Leeds.
Mr A. W. Labertouche, 18, Fleet-street, Dublin.

BANKERS.

Union Bank of London, Princes-street, Mansion-house.
Messrs Samuel Scott and Co., 1, Cavendish-square.
Messrs. Vivian, Grylls and Co., Helston, Cornwall.
MANAGER AT THE WORKS.—Mr Jos. Richards, Helston,
Cornwall.
OFFICES.—Paneras Chambers, 11, Paneras-lane, Queen-
street, Cheap-side.

PROSPECTUS.

THE ST. AUBYN MINERAL COMPANY
(Limited) is formed for the purpose of working one of
the most celebrated mines of tin and copper in the west of
Cornwall, hitherto known as Penberthy Consols, and for
crushing, dressing, and otherwise making marketable all
ores, metals, and minerals obtained therefrom.

These extensive mines are situated in the parish of St.
Eliary, Cornwall, about three miles from the port of Marazion,
and the same distance from the wharves and foundries
of Hayle, and extend about two miles east to west on the
course of the main lodes, and about three-quarters of a
mile north to south, and contain at least thirteen known
lodes. They comprise within their limits tracts of land
known as Penberthy Crofts, and Trevarion Downs to the
westward, and Wheal Fancy and Enys When Virgin to the
eastward, all of which are well-known in the county
for the large returns of tin and copper they have made.

The Share lists will be shortly closed.
Applications for Shares can be addressed to any of the
Directors; to Messrs. Prudence and Bodwell, 1, Gray's-lan-
place, the Solicitors; or to the Secretary, at the Offices of
the Company, where samples of the various ores may be
seen.

No application will be considered unless the deposit of
2s. per share has been previously made either with the
Directors or with the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the St. Aubyn Mineral Company.
(Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid into your account with
the sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings, being a deposit of
_____ shillings for shares in the above Company, I have
to request that you will allot me such number of shares;
and I undertake to accept the same, or any less number
that may be allotted to me, and to pay a further sum of 2s.
per share when called upon to do so, either by public
advertisement or otherwise, or in default that the deposit
paid shall be forfeited; and I hereby authorise you to enter
my name in the register of shareholders, and I undertake to
sign the articles of association for the shares that may be
allotted to me.

Name in full
Address in full
Profession, trade, or occupation (if any)

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1831.

HEAD OFFICE: 26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE,
EDINBURGH.

The profits are divided every three years, and wholly be-
long to the members of the Society. The last division took
place at 1st March, 1859, and from the results of it is taken
the following

EXAMPLE OF ADDITIONS.

A POLICY FOR £1,000, DATED 1st MARCH, 1832,
is now increased to £1,654 9s. 5d. Supposing the age of
the Assured at the date of entry to have been 40, these
Additions may be surrendered to the Society for a
present payment of £363 17s. 5d., or such surrender would
not only redeem the entire premium on the Policy, but
also entitle the party to a present payment of £104 1s.,
and, in both cases, the Policy would receive future triennial
additions.

THE EXISTING ASSURANCES AMOUNT TO £5,272,367
THE ANNUAL REVENUE £187,240
THE ACCUMULATED FUND (arising solely
from the Contributions of Members) £1,194,657

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.
WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

LONDON OFFICE, 26, POULTRY, E.C.
ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

THE FESTINIOG SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).

A LARGE portion of the required New Capital is now
subscribed for, and it is probable that allotments to the
public will shortly close.

The contract for the purchase of the fee-simple of the
Estate (200 acres) has been effected upon very advantageous
terms.

Preliminaries for the construction of the proposed Rail-
road and the expansion of the Works are entered upon,
and both operations will be carried out with as little delay
as possible, so as to secure an early dividend.

THE CAPITAL of the COMPANY consists of £100,000,
in 20,000 SHARES of £5 each.

Of two classes, viz. :—A. participating in the entire profits
after paying of Dividend to B. B. bearing a Preference
Dividend not exceeding 7½ per cent. per annum, payable
out of the profits of the year.

Deposit 1s. per Share on application, and 10s. per Share
on Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

David Davies, Esq., St. James's Mount, Liverpool.
Alfred Erasmus Dryden, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, London.
Richard Morris Griffith, Esq., Banker, Bangor.
William Mountcastle, Esq., Market Street, Manchester.
Hugh Pugh, Esq., Banker, Fwllhel, North Wales.

BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank, London.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Bangor.

The Quarries of the Company are situated on the Tyd-
dynbach Estate, Festiniog, North Wales, contiguous to the
extensive and profitable quarries of Lord Palmerton and
others, whose production is known as the Portmadoc Slate.
The Tyddynbach Estate contains 200 acres of Proved
Slate rock of excellent quality, and of a dip most favour-
able for economic working, affords natural drainage, a plen-
tiful supply of water power, and ample room for deposit of
waste.

The Property is held by the Company under a 42 years'
lease granted in 1848 to the former small proprietary at a
low Royalty, with an option to purchase the fee-simple.
This Lease and Option with the whole of their Quarries,
Buildings, Works, and Plant have been purchased from the
former proprietors by an allotment of 7,514 Shares in the
present Company taken at £4 per share paid.

The Quarries have been in operation since 1848, and the
quality of the Slate and Slabs produced, the Reports based
upon Scientific Surveys of the whole Estate, and Experi-
mental Tests applied at different points (see Prospectus),
fully establish the soundness of the undertaking and the
certainty of a large dividend resulting from further outlay
of capital.

It is estimated that a further capital of from £30,000 to
£40,000 will enable the Company to purchase the Fee-
simple; to construct a Railroad three miles in length, con-
necting the Quarries with the Port of Shipton (Portmadoc)
whereby the cost of transit will be reduced two-thirds, and
to increase the Workings up to a production of 50,000 tons
per annum, from which it is estimated a profit of from £30
to £40 per cent. would be realised.

Application for Shares must be made to the undersigned,
from whom proper forms and prospectuses may be
obtained.

HARE & WHITFIELD, Solicitors.
HENRY WHITWORTH, Secretary.

Office, 6, Cannon street, London, E.C.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Established A.D. 1834.)

30, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C., LONDON.

This is a purely Mutual Life Assurance Society, with a
capital of 350,000l. invested in Government and real securi-
ties, created entirely by the steady accumulation of the
premiums, and all belonging to the members. The assur-
ances in force are 1,400,000l., and the income upwards of
60,000l. per annum.

No extra charge to Assurers joining Volunteer Rifle or
Artillery Corps.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

N.B.—All Policies taken out on or before the 31st Decem-
ber, 1859, will have the advantage of one year in every
Annual Bonus.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

VICTORIA AND LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

18, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

THE Business of the Company embraces every description
of risk connected with Life Assurance.

Credit allowed of one-third of the Premiums till death, or
half the Premiums for five years, on Policies taken out for
the whole of life.

Advances in connexion with Life Assurance are made on
advantageous terms, either on real or personal security.
WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

INCORPORATED 1847.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Annual income, £58,388.

Accumulated Fund £131,807 12s.

The profits declared have amounted to £63,418, yielding a
Bonus of 2½ per cent. on the premiums, returnable in CASH
to the members.

Since the commencement of the Company the amount
paid to the widows and other representatives of deceased
members is £79,142 3s. 9d.

Persons insuring this year will share in the Bonus to be
declared up to December, 1863.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

OFFICES, No. 1, DALE-STREET, LIVERPOOL, AND
20, AND 21, POULTRY, LONDON.

LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS UNLIMITED.

INVESTED FUNDS £1,150,035.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Year.	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Invested Funds.
1848	35,472	19,840	388,990
1853	113,612	49,128	620,898
1858	276,038	121,411	1,150,035

THE ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS £450,000.

Policies expiring on CHRISTMAS-DAY should be re-
newed before the 9th of January.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

LAW PROPERTY & LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

30, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

Capital, £250,000.

DIRECTORS.

Ralph T. Brockman, Esq., Folkestone.
Edward Wm. Cox, Esq., 36, Russell-square.
George Frederick Fox, Esq., Bristol.
E. E. P. Kelsey, Esq., Salisbury.

J. Mead, Esq., 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
H. Paul, Esq., M.P., 33, Devonshire-place, Portland-place.

Eighty per Cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured.
At the first division of Profits in May, 1853, a bonus was
declared, varying from Two to Eleven per Cent. on the
amount Assured, and amounting in many instances to up-
wards of Fifty per Cent. on the Premium paid.

At the Second Division of Profits in 1859, an EQUAL PRO-
PORTION BONUS was declared.

The next Division of Profits in 1861.

* * Every description of Life Assurance business trans-
acted.

EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary.

NEW HORTICULTURAL GARDEN

AT KENSINGTON GORE.—THE COUNCIL of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY give notice, that the Fellows of the Society and their friends having already offered the Council more money on Debenture loan than the Council anticipate will be required, the Debenture List has been closed. The List for Donations and Life Memberships is still open.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital, £25,000, in shares of £1 each (with power to increase it to £100,000).
Deposit 5s. per share.

Incorporated under Joint Stock Companies' Acts, 1856-57-58. Under the direction of a Council and Managing Committee appointed by the Shareholders.

5s. per share to be paid on application, and 5s. per share at one month after allotment. With two calls, if required, of 5s. each share, at intervals of not less than three months, and with sixty days' notice in each case.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel Hall, Esq., 10, King's Arms Yard, City (ex-Director and Chairman of the Midland Counties Railway).
Adam Stoker Mather, Esq., 22, Hollingworth-street, Barnsbury.
Stephen Henry Crosswell, Esq., 80, St. James's-street, Piccadilly.

BANKERS—Hanson, Bevan, and Co., Pall Mall East.
SOLICITORS—Grane, Son, and Feschenmeyer, 33, Bedford Row, W.C.

SECRETARY—Stewart Harris.

OFFICES AND MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 1, 2, and 3, GOUGH STREET NORTH,
Gray's Inn Road, W.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE leading feature of this Company is, that it investigates the merit of any invention submitted to it, by the aid of scientific and practical men, selected with special regard to their qualifications, as impartial judges. Such inventions as are approved are patented or registered, and manufactured by the Company, for sale, on a scale sufficient to establish their value, without cost to the inventor, who will share, under agreement, in all profits arising therefrom.

As an earnest of these intentions, the Managing Committee have secured a long lease, on most advantageous terms, of extensive premises, containing a spacious manufactory, provided with suitable plant, where models can be made and tried, and patented articles manufactured for sale.

Valuable patents, already arranged for, are now being so manufactured, at a net profit of 30s. per cent.; while several very promising inventions are under consideration.

The advantages thus enumerated justify the Directors in recommending the undertaking to the notice of small capitalists, as an investment well worthy their special consideration.

That the large mass of inventors are unable to carry out their designs, is a fact patent to most practical observers. It is equally true that a great number of cases only require the judgment and kindly assistance of scientific and practical men to render them productive of immense public benefit. It is incontrovertible that our national importance and wealth have been more promoted by inventors than by any other class of men. Arkwright, Watt, Cori, Stephenson, and others scarcely less eminent, have produced an amount of wealth almost beyond calculation, though their inventions were received at first with coolness and incredulity. In short, all the improvements for our convenience and comfort, dating from a state of barbarity to one of high civilisation, are but the cumulative results of inventive ingenuity.

It must not be overlooked by the Shareholder that a patent gives an exclusive trade with the customers of the world, and that this Company will possess in no common degree such advantages as will, on the average, be immensely productive, and ensure a dividend that may surprise, and must satisfy all investors.

Applications for Shares, and full Prospectuses giving the fullest information, to be made personally, or by letter, to the Secretary, at the Offices, as above.

THE MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 1, CANNON STREET WEST,
LONDON, E.C.

EDWARD S. CODD, Esq., CHAIRMAN.

WM. CHIPPINDALE, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

The Assurances in force on 31st December, 1858, amounted to £1,771,598.

The accumulated funds amounted to £362,045.

The annual income exceeded £77,000.

A fixed surrender value for whole-term policies.

This Company has always permitted the Assured to serve in Volunteer Corps or Local Militia without extra charge.

Policies effected on or before 31st December next will acquire an additional year's standing, if then in force, at the fifth division of profits in 1862.

W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 700,000l.

CHAIRMAN—DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—WILLIAM FANEDE SALIS, Esq.

OFFICES—17, CANNON-STREET, E.C.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Branches of this bank at Sydney, Melbourne, Geelong, Maryborough, Ararat, and Ballarat.

DRAFTS on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection.

By order of the Court.

G. M. BELL, Secretary.

BANK OF DEPOSIT,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

3, FILL MALL EAST, LONDON.

CAPITAL STOCK, £100,000.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with ample security.

Deposits made by Special Agreement may be withdrawn without notice.

The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE,

25, FILL MALL, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

At the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 24th November, 1859, it was shown that on the 30th June last—

The Number of Policies in force was 6,119

The Amount Insured was £2,001,923 10s. 8d.

The Annual Income was £121,263 7s. 7d.

The new business transacted during the last five years amounts to £2,482,796 10s. 11d., showing an average yearly amount of new business of nearly

HALF A MILLION STERLING.

The Society has paid for claims by death, since its establishment in 1841, no less a sum than £503,619.

HEALTHY LIVES.—Assurances are effected at home or abroad at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

INDIA.—Officers in the Army and civilians proceeding to India may insure their lives on the most favourable terms, and every possible facility is afforded for the transaction of business in India.

NAVAL MEN AND MASTER MARINERS are assured at equitable rates for life, or for a voyage.

VOLUNTEERS.—No extra charge for persons serving in any Volunteer or Rifle Corps within the United Kingdom.

RESIDENCE ABROAD.—Greater facilities given for residence in the Colonies, &c., than by most other Companies.

INVALID LIVES assured on scientifically constructed tables based on extensive data, and a reduction in the premium is made when the causes for an increased rate of premium have ceased.

STAMP DUTY.—Policies issued free of every charge but the premium.

Every information may be obtained at the chief office, or on application to any of the Society's agents.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

LAW UNION FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES—126, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.
BIRMINGHAM BRANCH—47, UNION PASSAGE.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Fire and Life Departments are under one Management, but with separate Funds and Accounts.

CHAIRMAN—SIR WILLIAM FOSTER, BART.

ICE-CHAIRMAN—JAMES PARKER, Esq., Baddow House, Chelmsford.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Capital responsible for Losses, £750,000.
The business is confined to the best classes of Insurance.
The Discount allowed by the Government on the Duty is in all cases given to the insured.
Claims settled with promptitude and liberality.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Capital responsible for Losses, £250,000.
A Bonus every Five Years,—next Bonus in 1864.
Moderate rates of Premium.
Annuities granted on favourable terms.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, copies of Annual Reports, and every information, on application to
FRANK MCGEDY, Secretary,
126, Chancery-lane.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.
FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods, or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at CALL.
G. H. LAW Manager.
Offices, 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

THE DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, (LIMITED),

67, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE experience which has attended the operations of savings banks and loan societies is such as to make it evident that an extension of their principles, upon a liberal yet sound basis, will prove highly advantageous both to the proprietary and the public.

The District Savings Bank receives deposits (paid in at one time) from One Penny to Ten Pounds, the aggregate amount to be unlimited, and subject to the usual arrangements, on withdrawal, of ordinary savings banks.

JOHN SHERIDAN, Actuary.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly.

An Annual Payment of £3 secures

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH FROM

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

By a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents £27,069.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

CADIZ.

A PURE PALE SHERRY, of the Amontillado character 38s. per dozen, Cash. We receive a regular and direct shipment of this fine wine.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Importers,
Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

EAU-DE-VIE.

This pure PALE BRANDY, though only 10s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon Analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French Bottles, 34s. per dozen; or securely packed in a case for the country, 35s.—HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.

Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO.,

MINING ENGINEERS, and their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND, PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, &c. per copy.

Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Districts, &c. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 1 per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. per annum, for short or long periods, on approved Mining Shares.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO. can with confidence draw attention to the favourable aspect of the Mining Share Market in juxtaposition to those for other securities, money is still abundant, and the value of metals high; whilst public attention is daily becoming more generally directed to mining Securities as an eligible and desirable medium for the investment of capital, and correct data is more generally diffused. They especially draw attention to Dolcoath, Old Polgus United, Telawny, Rose, Rosewarne United, Craddock Moor, Providence, Margaret, St. Ives Consols, Buller and Basset United, South Caradon, Wheel Hooper, South Buller and West Pensthrathal, Carn Brea, Basset, South Frances, Unity Consols, Buller and Bartha, and Carnewas.

Offices, 78 Lombard-street, London, E.C.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle	Double King's Lily	Pattern.	Thread.	Pattern.	Patn.
	S. & d.	S. & d.	S. & d.	S. & d.	S. & d.	S. & d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0		
12 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0		
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0		
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0		
12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 14 0		
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0		
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0		
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0		
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0		
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0		
1 Pair Fish Carvers do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0		
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0		
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 19 0		
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 17 0		

Complete Service £10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 4

Any article can be had separately at the same prices.

One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 81s.

One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—19s. 10s.

Crust Frame, 4 Glass, 9s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9s. 10s.

A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary	Medium	Best
	Quality.	Quality.	Quality.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table	£ 2 4 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 4 10 0
Knives, Ivory Handles, ditto.	1 4 0	1 8 0	2 11 0
14 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto.	1 4 0	1 8 0	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto.	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 9 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service £4 16 0 18 6 9 16 6

Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

TO BUILDERS, SHIPPERS, ETC.

J. JOHNSON informs the above that he is open to supply them with any amount of GROUND WHITE LEAD and COLOURED PAINTS, at Five per Cent. lower than the Current Prices. J. J.'s Lead and Paints are recommended to the Trade as possessing more body, covers better, and easier to work than any other, and will retain colour in any climate.

All orders to be addressed to J. Johnson, Kew Bridge Brentford, W.

CAUTION.

DONDS PERMANENT MARKING INK.

To avoid disappointment from the substitution of counterfeits, be careful to ask for the Genuine Dond's Permanent Marking Ink; and further to distinguish it, observe that NO SIXPENNY SIZE is, or has at any time, been prepared by him, the Inventor and Proprietor.

N.B.—The genuine and ORIGINAL DONDS'S PERMANENT MARKING INK bears the address on the label, 28, LONG-LANE, WEST SMITHFIELD, CITY.

THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THE pamphlet of M. Emile Girardin, which has just been given to the world after a month's suppression, appears to have been written with the view of giving forcible expression to another celebrated, and often recurring "idea" of the French mind—that the downfall of England and the exaltation of France are necessary for the future peace and welfare of the human race, particularly the maritime populations thereof; it is therefore the duty of Russia and France to fulfil the mission of the latter power, by the aid of America, and sustained by the prayers and good wishes of surrounding nations, to wrest from perfidious Albion that dominant position on the seas which the folly of mankind has permitted her to retain for so many centuries. It is hardly credible that M. Girardin, or any other intellectual French gentleman of ordinary information, can really believe in such an absurdity as the assertion that the influence of this country has always been exerted in antagonism to progress, civilisation, freedom, and enlightenment; and the only conclusion which can therefore be arrived at, is that this *brochure* is either the offspring of an envious feeling engendered by comparison of the degraded present condition of France with that of happy and free England, or that it was written to order for a purpose, which recent circumstances have induced the directing power to forego—in fact, that had it been thought advisable to continue the warlike excitement which was exhibited a short time back in the French journals—this pamphlet would have made its appearance sooner; but since the strictures of those public enlighteners have been restricted in their tone by imperial order, the work of M. Girardin has been of necessity kept back, until the tone of war excitement had passed away, and the volatile French public led upon a different scent.

The ever-shifting political kaleidoscope, which in the beginning of the present year displayed to our view the magnanimous Emperor Napoleon donning his armour for the rescue of fair Italy from the thrall of her Austrian oppressor, has, at the close of twelve months, a very different scene to present to the eyes of the contemplative bystander. Since Solferino and Magenta offered up their holocausts to the ambition of two rival despots, both have counted the cost, and the accounts of the conciliatory compliments which passed between Louis Napoleon and Metternich, on Wednesday, in the dazzling halls of the Tuilleries, succeed with strange rapidity to the narrative of the sanguinary struggles between France and Austria upon the fair plains of Italy. The envoy of Francis Joseph was instructed to dilate upon the satisfaction his master derived from the personal friendship of the French Emperor; the other would not be outdone in his expressions of the high value he attached to a similar connexion with the Austrian ruler, and added, with an eye to business, that their interests lie in the same direction. If this rapidly cemented friendship be genuine, it cannot be con-

sidered other than ominous to the cause of Italian freedom.

The project of the introduction of free trade, and its contingent advantages into France has again been agitated, and we hear that the master of that country has consulted the great English democrat Cobden, upon the subject; after hearing and acquiescing in the arguments of the Englishman, the Emperor expressed his conviction that the opposition to measures of commercial freedom would be almost universal (at first, at least) among nearly all classes of Frenchmen, who, like the Americans, appear difficult to convince of the futility of a protective policy. Other noticeable points in the French news of the week are the illness of the old ex-King Jerome, who is recovering from a bad attack of bronchitis; and the progress of the arrangements in regard of the approaching Congress. This, it is believed, will not now take place until the end, instead of the beginning of January; and for the sake of the Italians, it is gratifying to learn that Cavour has been accepted as the representative of Sardinia.

Central Italy, under its present abnormal system of government, is peaceable, orderly, and, it is to be hoped, determined. At Bologna, the projected scheme of fortification is being steadily completed; and in the Romagna also, we learn, that brigandage has ceased to exist, while notwithstanding the efforts necessary in order to provide a defensive armament for their newly acquired freedom, the people find the pressure of taxation less than in time of profound peace under their former priestly government. The upright conduct of the Provisional Government, and the regularity and order which prevail, we are told, have caused serious misgivings to the wily Antonelli, who now declares his last hope to consist in the prospect of Garibaldi being betrayed into some act of rashness which will imperil the success of the patriotic cause. Other friends of absolutism apparently have given up the Archiducal cause in Italy as hopeless. We learn that in Modena many influential adherents of the Grand Duke have disposed of their property, and are about to shake off the dust of that unsympathising state from their loyal feet.

We may glance at a rumour of abdication of the Kaiser of Austria, which is said to be gaining ground; the old Archduchess Sophia, who formerly gave their *congé* respectively to the imbecile Emperor Ferdinand, and the Archduke Charles, is believed to have hinted to her reigning representative, that his time will be more usefully and agreeably occupied in carving out new patterns for military uniforms, and in those congenial field sports in which he excels, than in misgoverning a heterogeneous empire, which it would tax the combined abilities of a Richelieu and a Cromwell to bring again to a condition of stability. From Africa this week the news is also significant and important. The Spaniards, according to their own veracious bulletins, continue to defeat the Moors with great loss in every action; nevertheless, we do not yet hear of their advance into the enemy's territory. The reinforcements which have been dispatched this week are large compared with the trifling loss which the Catholic troops are said to have suffered; but, taking another view of the state of affairs, we fear there is

little doubt that the Spanish losses have been very heavy, not only from the Moorish knives, but also from privations and disease.

The American mail, which was telegraphed last evening, confirms the hope of a speedy settlement of the San Juan dispute, by a friendly discussion between General Scott and Governor Douglas—the right to the sovereignty of the island being left in abeyance until the respective Governments at London and Washington can come to a satisfactory agreement. By this same mail we receive the particulars of the last act of the tragedy at Harper's Ferry—Captain John Brown has been hanged at Charlestown, by the Executive of the self-styled "model republic," for his mistaken endeavour to establish practically that theory of universal liberty which was the leading principle of the great Washington and his coadjutors. It is not surprising to learn that great meetings of sympathisers have been held in the free States of the Union.

At home the various speakers at public meetings have generally, during the week, devoted their oratory to martial themes. Some two or three have found other matter of discourse—thus Mr. Roupell (even at a Volunteers' dinner) spoke of the coming Reform campaign, wishing that the forthcoming Government measure may deserve success, and meet with it. On this head Mr. Hornby has lately enlarged, denying Mr. Bright's assertion, that it is impossible for the working classes to be fairly represented by Conservative members of Parliament; and declaring that he and his fellow politicians had nothing to fear from a lowering of the suffrage; that they wished the question quickly and finally settled, and would not by any means oppose a good and satisfactory measure. Refreshing to the newspaper reader must be the candid opinion of Mr. Cave, that he thought many hon. members would more efficiently discharge their duty to the country and their constituencies by cultivating a talent for silence in the House of Commons than by speaking (as is the boast of some) upon every question—whether they comprehend its bearings or not.

Volunteer battalions continue to increase in numbers and in efficiency. Upon this latter point it is gratifying to notice a rising determination to discourage foppery and mere playing at soldiers. The necessity is recognised of making the duty one of universal application; corps of artisans and mixed companies, which include working men, are beginning to become common, and the movement is thus beginning to assume a really national character.

The proceedings of the law courts this week are happily not marked by atrocities so flagrant as were reported during the last. Sufficiently scandalous and infamous, however, are the disclosures concerning another clergyman, whose conduct has been under consideration. On the other hand, it is pleasant to learn that the lay and clerical pugilists in St. George's-in-the-East are in a fair way of granting mutual concessions, and of thus preserving a semblance of respect during the performance of divine worship. The wretched lunatic, Moore, has been consigned to Bedlam for life for the murder of his wife. It seems strange that a man so obviously deranged should have been allowed his liberty.

Home News.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

At Horsham on Wednesday, Mr. SETHMOUR FITZGERALD, M.P., spoke upon the national defences. He said:—"We are possibly, I am afraid, entering upon troublous times. After long years of general and happy peace, there seems to be such an uneasy feeling abroad that men's minds are full of the anticipation of war. Now, I am not an alarmist. I am not one of those who think it possible that there should be an invasion of this country. On the contrary, I believe that the present ruler of France for a long time has shown an earnest desire to cultivate an intimate alliance with this country. Long may that alliance subsist and endure, and I cannot conceive it possible that it should be in any danger. Heaven knows that on this side of the water there is no man who does not feel that anything like hostilities with France would be the greatest national calamity which could befall us. I believe that equally among the people of France the same feeling is commonly entertained. Such, at all events, is my confident opinion, and I believe that I have very good reason for entertaining it. Surely, then, upon the part of the Sovereign of France personally there can be no desire to enter into anything like a quarrel with this country. Let him for one moment consider what his position is as ruler of France in alliance with this country. So long as France and England are combined, what coalition is there possible on the face of the earth which could give a moment's anxiety either to the one Power or the other? It is not only that, but so long as we are combined our commerce must increase, and we fetter the whole world in those chains which I believe to be more firm, more enduring, and stronger than any others which you can fancy in political life. Nothing in point of fact can be better or more durable than the fettering together of nations by bonds of common interest and association. If this, then, be the position both of the people of France and the ruler of France, what reason can there be to anticipate anything like a rupture of the amicable relations which have so long subsisted between this country and our French neighbours? Still less, what is there to give rise to that panic of invasion which has been so common throughout the country of late? At the same time I think it not only the interest, but the duty of every man present, and of every man who loves his country, to contribute to the utmost in his power to that movement which, I am happy to say, has been so general throughout the country, and the object of which is to improve and increase, by voluntary means, the defences of the country. This, at least, I may say, that no man here can forget that that which we now feel to be a want is that which was pointed out by a man who was the greatest warrior of his age, and one of the most distinguished politicians and statesmen of this country—namely, the late Duke of Wellington—as an imperative national necessity. Therefore, I would ask you, not as the result of a sudden panic—for that would be beneath our dignity and beneath our position, as England is strong enough to defend herself, and she need fear no man—but I would ask you when your attention at any time is called specifically to that which is known to be a great national want—namely, the want of a complete system of national defence, whether you would not be wanting to yourselves and the people at large if you did not do all in your power to put the defences of the country upon a satisfactory and sound basis. I have availed myself of this opportunity of making these observations, because I consider them germane to the question of the army and navy. I am sure that you will receive the toast with that respect which is due to it, with that tribute of admiration to which the exploits of both services entitle it, and I am sure you will not be the less satisfied, if our gallant defenders should be called abroad, to know that you have still left among you those ready, if necessary, to shed their blood for the honour of their country."

The Hon Captain WYNDHAM, M.P., spoke of the reforms of late years in the army, and said that much was still required to improve the condition of the soldier. He also was no alarmist, and did not join in any apprehension of an invasion. He believed that if our troops were called upon to act at all, it would be in an indirect manner on the continent of Europe; but, at the same time, though there might not be cause for fear, there was every cause for precaution. Upon that ground he hailed with deep satisfaction the volunteer movement. He believed that the moral effect which that movement would produce upon the Continent would be immense. It would show the despotic Powers that a free country like this had no occasion to rely alone

upon its Government to defend it, but that, if occasion required, the population were ready to come forward *en masse* to resist aggression. If the volunteer movement, now commenced, were carried out judiciously, it would be a great blessing. The only evil that could result from it was that it might induce the people to look lightly upon the regular army. In his opinion the volunteers ought to be regarded as the adjunct of the army, and not as intended in any way to take the place of the army. It was necessary, also, that the volunteers should be enrolled in battalions and taught something beyond shooting. A man might be a very good shot, but unless he knew what military men called "his right hand from his left" he would be of very little use to a general.

Mr. S. CAVE, M.P., said he took a different view of the duty of a member of Parliament from that which was generally taken. Of late years constituencies were rarely satisfied unless their representatives were perpetually getting up and speaking in the House of Commons. His own opinion was that a large majority of the hon. members who adopted that practice had much better sit still and hold their tongues, because by unnecessarily occupying the attention of the House they did a great wrong to the country, by taking up time which would be much better occupied in other ways. He had had but a short experience in the House of Commons, but during that time he had learned to be really positively afraid of the voice of one or two hon. members. Sidney Smith once said, "Life has been disagreeably abridged since the Flood, and it is very difficult to master more than two subjects." Nevertheless, there were some hon. members who spoke upon every subject brought before the House, and very recently one hon. member told his constituents, in the pride of his heart, that hardly a debate had taken place last session, upon any subject whatever, in which he had not taken a part. The course pursued by the hon. member might have been very satisfactory to his constituents, but could not have failed to be extremely unsatisfactory to the House itself.

At Blackburn a few days ago, Mr. HORNBY, M.P., made a speech upon the reform question, in the course of which he said:—"Looking over the speech which Mr. Bright delivered at Liverpool, when he stated that the working classes were not represented in the House of Commons, it immediately struck me that I could say that, so far as the borough of Blackburn was concerned, the working classes were represented in the House of Commons by the members who represented the borough. And the reason I have for that statement is, that I believe any measure which would be injurious to the working classes would be injurious to our own interests, and consequently would be opposed by us. The hon. member for Birmingham is a very able and a very talented man, and he may make a statement of the same sort, although he was not thinking of it when he said the working classes were not represented in the House of Commons, for I do him the credit of believing that he is a very firm supporter of the working classes in the House of Commons. With regard to the Reform Bill which will be proposed next session, which will be the great subject of discussion, and may upset another Government, and possibly throw away another year in doing no more than the last session did, the question is one which neither I nor my colleague can expect to have settled according to our individual notions. We shall neither of us oppose any measure which will be of decided benefit to the country, and, therefore, it is not to be supposed that the opponents of a particular Reform Bill are afraid of Reform or opposed to Reform. The question with both myself and my colleague is, whether those great changes which a Reform Bill proposes, are changes which will be a substantial advantage to the country. I only hope we may come to a quick and final settlement of the question; a settlement which may last for such another term as the settlement of 1832 has lasted, for to have such a question hanging overhead caused great injury to the country, and very little benefit was derived from the discussion. I, myself, fear no Reform Bill. I care not whether the franchise is made lower than at present. I have a strong conviction that the soundness and the feeling of the public, which has greatly improved of late years, will induce them to select as their representatives those who are capable of being so. I can assure you I fear nothing from a reduction of the franchise."

A number of speeches have been made this week at meetings on the volunteer movement, which foreshadow, pretty clearly, the general public opinion as to the policy of the Emperor of the French, and the necessity of being prepared to check his ambitious views in time. In St. Pancras the Rev. Canon DALE said that he sincerely desired that friendly relations might exist between France and England. He recollected the time, indeed, when the two countries regarded themselves as natural enemies, but he

hoped the time was come when they might regard themselves as natural allies. The people of this country did not want to attack any other nation. All they wanted was to preserve their own, and with God's assistance they would be able to accomplish that object. They had recently seen it stated that great nations should not fear but appreciate each other. Well, by this movement they showed that they did not fear, but that they appreciated their neighbours, and when the British people became, as he hoped it would, the British army under the influence of the present movement, they could roll back any army that might assail them, and not leave a man to tell the tale except those who might be spared by the victors. That being their position, the arming of the people was the most effectual means of maintaining peace. He trusted that the movement would be no class movement, but that the mechanics and artisans, who had a great stake in the peace and prosperity of the country, should be called forth in its defence. He did not believe that the Emperor Napoleon desired to invade this country; but he was at the head of a powerful army, and he might not always be able to restrain their wishes and warlike propensities. They ought, therefore, to guard against being taken unprepared. He would also recommend them not to be over-confident. The time was when it was the general belief in England that every Englishman could beat two Frenchmen. But he believed the French were the best soldiers on the Continent—he did not say they were the best off the Continent—and as he was armed thrice who had his quarrel just, there was no boasting in saying that an Englishman at home was equal to a Frenchman abroad. Their great national poet said:—

"Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear it, that the opponent may beware of thee."

That was the feeling that ought to animate the people of England at that moment. On still higher authority he would say to them, "Be of good courage: play the man for the cities of your God, and the Lord do what seemeth him good."

At the same meeting Mr. E. JAMES, M.P., said:—"A country like England ought to be at least prepared to meet any attempt that might be made against her. They heard of great naval armaments in France, of depôts of coal for her steamers in her arsenals. Was not this calculated to make England feel uneasy, and to make them ask if all this was meant for England? As a military nation, they were ready to acknowledge the high position of France; but the commerce of France was not so extensive as to require the protection of such a navy as she possessed and was preparing. For whom, then, were these mighty armaments intended? He did not say they were intended against us, because he did not believe that the Emperor Napoleon dreamed of making war upon us at that moment. He believed that the Emperor Napoleon was too sagacious for that, but they could not tell what might take place when the question of war depended on the fiat of one man. Under such circumstances it was the duty of England to be prepared for any eventuality. He hoped the present movement would be entered upon seriously and solemnly, and not for the purpose of mere display. He, therefore, hoped that the working class, whose patriotism and love of country were as sincere as those of any other class, would be enabled to take part in it. He hoped it was not got up in order that a Lord Mayor as such should be the colonel, and an alderman as such the captain of the corps. They were much better employed in presiding at dinners at the Mansion-house than in playing at soldiers. He supported the movement, because it tended to spread a feeling of loyalty amongst the people. He did not believe that chivalry was dead amongst the people of England, but that they were still prepared to take arms, not for the purpose of carrying the horrors of war into other countries, but to prevent them, and to show their love of country and their devotion to the Crown."

At another meeting Alderman ROSE expressed his opinion that the country was in imminent peril. We were no longer superior to France upon the sea. He was ready to prove what he said. He did not mean to revile the Emperor Napoleon, who was merely carrying out the movements which had been projected by the Orleanists, and if the Ultramontane party ruled in France they would be bitter enemies still. Even the French Republic had published a programme laying down the necessity for building thirty first-rate men-of-war. What had Louis Napoleon done? In one year he built two, in another three, in another eight, and next year nine line-of-battle ships, with twenty-four steam transports, each capable of carrying 2,000 men with horses and twelve hundred tons of cargo. Eight years ago Sir H. Douglas had informed our Government of what was going on, and they committed the unpardonable crime of neglecting the warning. But for an accident the last Napoleon would have landed in

England with two divisions of 50,000 men each. Lord Palmerston had said not a man would go back alive, but there was an experienced general present who would tell them that without organisation they would against such a force be as butter against steel. Such an invading force would march in two lines against London, and nothing could prevent them. Their arsenals were all ill defended. Mr. Ferguson, one of the Commissioners, had told him so, and therefore he (Mr. Rose) told them again that the nation was in imminent peril. They might as well compare the ton of iron in the ore to the wondrous powers of the steam-engine as to endeavour to cope with disciplined troops solely by the aid of the undisciplined valour of the country. The bounty had produced no seamen, while, thanks to the conscription, in fourteen days there were ten thousand men in to aid the French ships. Let them not trust to Louis Napoleon. On the 1st December, 1853, Charras, Lamoriciere, and Cavaignac were sleeping quietly in their beds, and on the 2nd they were all in prison, and France was an empire. Louis Napoleon did it all, and did they doubt the probability of his attempting a similar *coup-de-main* with regard to this country?

At a Volunteers' dinner at the London Tavern, Mr. ROUFFEL, M.P., referred to the approaching campaign of Parliament, which he believed would be as keenly contested as that lately concluded on the plains of Lombardy. In regard to measures, he hoped that in the name of Reform we should not only have a change but a measure of true and beneficial reform. In relation to our foreign politics, he wished that England had no foreign policy. We had entered a European Congress now at the wish of one man, but he hoped that our representatives would even yet withdraw from it before they in any way implicated the interests of the country. We wished to be conciliatory, but not to truckle to any man. In voting the estimates it should be our desire not to give way to undue parsimony, but to endeavour to unite economy with efficient means of national defence, and to check every symptom of extravagance and waste. The people did not wish such parsimony, they wished to maintain the defence of the country.

IRELAND.

The Irish papers announce the death of Mr. Terence Dolan, Clerk of the Crown for Tyrone, which took place suddenly on Monday. The vacant post is said to be worth upwards of £700 per annum.

The public will remember the memorial of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics of Ireland relative to the educational question, in which a demand was made for a separate grant, on account of unfairness as respects the school teaching. Nor will it be forgotten that false rumours were published as to the answer of the Government, transmitted through Mr. Cardwell. The Government finds itself, indeed, placed in a great difficulty by this memorial, as much will depend upon their answer when a party division has to take place in the House of Commons. There is a new rumour on the subject. It is that Mr. Cardwell states that the present system of education in Ireland must be maintained, but that Government will "entertain any suggestions for its more efficient application to the circumstances of the country." If that be so, we may well take it that the Roman clergy will regard the answer as evasive.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The new screw steamship Hood, of 90 guns and 600 horse-power (nominal), at Sheerness, now in the fitting basin, has had her masts and bowsprits stepped, and the seamen riggers of the yard, with the supernumeraries from the steam ordinary and steam reserve, are busily engaged rigging her, to get her ready for immediate service.

The first division of the steam despatch vessels and gunboats at Sheerness are fully equipped and ready for immediate service.

The new screw steam frigate Ariadne, 26 guns, of 800 horse-power, nominal, Captain Vansittart (now at moorings off Folly Point, in the river Medway), is ordered to get her armament, ammunition, and sea-going stores on board with all possible despatch; her compasses will be adjusted at Sheerness, and she is forthwith to proceed on a trial trip when fully equipped for sea.

The *Friend of India* of Nov. 8, remarks that a month previously her Majesty's 67th were at Singapore on their way to Hong Kong. Volunteers for the war have been asked from Madras, Bombay, and Kurrachee, but the results, though not yet known, cannot be doubtful. The "details," promised "without delay," in a General Order eighteen days ago, have not yet been published. The forty-two volunteers from the Alnwick Castle, at Kedgeree, were returned after having been put on board ship to be brought back to Calcutta. They were found to be a bad set, of whom the homeward-bound

officers were only too glad to be rid. Few in England can understand the intense crave for home which has seized every soldier in India, local and line alike. The men with whom we have spoken, from the intelligent and well educated non-commissioned officer to the most boorish lout of a raw recruit, describe life here as intense misery. Action would attract them. Volunteering for the campaign merely would have secured half the force at least now on its way home. But to ask men in a careless way to re-enlist for ten years, with all past service and all past services ignored, and for £5 bounty, with no manifestation of tact, no alluring appeal, no encouraging words, is to court a refusal in any circumstances. In her Majesty's regiments alone, now that the order prohibiting the purchase of discharge is withdrawn, forty-six men of all classes up to the sergeant-major, and off all terms of service, have lately paid sums ranging from £5 to £30, and amounting in all to £800, for their discharge.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 3rd instant, mentions that Count Mouravieff-Amorski, Governor-General of Siberia, has paid a visit to Jeddo, the capital of Japan, with a squadron composed of twelve vessels of the Russian Imperial navy,—viz., the frigates Askold, bearing the Governor's flag; the corvettes Rinda, Gridene, Waiewada, Nowik, Balarine; clippers Plastonne, Djigitte, Opzitchnik; transports Yaponex, Wostok, and the steam corvette Amerika. It is added, that so large a foreign fleet was never before seen at the capital of Japan, and that it produced a profound sensation there.

A slave, without name or colour, captured a short time back by her Majesty's ship Spitfire, Capt. Chapman, at Jacknel, in the neighbourhood of Lagos, has arrived in Sierra Leone, in charge of a prize crew; at the time of her seizure she had on board 469 slaves, the whole of whom had been shipped on board the evening previous in the short space of one hour and a half. Her entire length is 110 feet; breadth, 26 feet 6 inches. Her hold was large and capacious; the slaves, consequently, had far more room than is usually the case in vessels of this description. The passage up to Sierra Leone occupied thirty-five days, during which time she lost seven of them, landing 462.

A correspondent of a contemporary writes of the struggle going on in Africa:—"The superiority of the Spanish infantry over the Moors is considered by those officers I have spoken with to be most satisfactorily established. The advance of a body of the former is the signal for the immediate retreat of their swarthy foes. Yesterday two battalions advanced against a mass of Moors, advantageously posted, but the sight of the bayonets was enough, and their thrust was not waited for. If the question could be brought to the arbitration of a battle in the plain, and with sufficient Spanish cavalry to make head against the Moorish horsemen, whom the Ceutans describe as exceedingly numerous, brave, and daring, General O'Donnell might hope to gain a great and decisive victory; but here, among the mountains, the warfare is as yet desultory, and the Moors, although they have once or twice shown themselves forward enough in attack, have their retreat pretty secure when they deem themselves in danger, or consider that they have sufficiently harassed their enemy."

Sir Charles Shaw writes of a new destructive instrument of war in Prussia:—"My information as to this engine is still very vague. Its powers are said to be so great and so terrible that the Royal Prussian Commission recommended that it should not be brought into use. This of course is humbug if war breaks out. It is called a *Turbine*, said to have the range and correctness of the Armstrong, and when it has attained the object aimed at, then commences its terrible power. I have no doubt that there is such an instrument. I see in one Dictionary that *Turbine* is a sort of pulpit, from which we know much good or evil may be spread far and wide." He adds with respect to the Volunteers:—"The great object of the British Rifle Volunteers is to become good shots. They must attempt to be personally active, and have their bodies so supple that they can easily fall into the position from which their rifles will have most effect. Let them not forget that the long range has made a revolution in the art of war, and that "the best shot is the best soldier." *L'arme de precision est la protectrice des nationalités.*"

An Admiralty order has been issued respecting corporal punishment, suggested by the recent order of the Commander-in-Chief about flogging in the army. The object is the same, to relax the flogging system in the sister service. For the future seamen and marines are to be divided into an upper and lower class, according to character, the lower rank to be supplied from those in the higher who misbehave themselves. In class first, none shall be subject to corporal punishment, except by sentence of court-martial; nor in the second, except for aggravated offences which are named. Yet in the second class men may be flogged without the judgment of a

court, which means punishment without evidence of guilt and the forms of law. Flogging in the navy is thus a good deal relaxed, but by no means to such an extent as to justify the abandonment of any agitation that may be contemplated relative to the system.

The screw line-of-battle ship Donegal, 101, got up steam at Portland on Tuesday morning, and left the harbour, steering to the eastward. The Royal Albert, 131, is expected to leave Portland in a few days for one of the dockyards to effect repairs. The other vessels in port are—the Algiers, 91; the Aboukir, 91; the Trafalgar, 91; the Mars, 80; the Blenheim, 60; the Mersey, 40; the Diadem, 32; the Fawn, 17; the Partridge, 6; and the Biter gunboat.

The launch took place at Portsmouth on Tuesday, of the Duncan, 101 guns on two decks. This vessel was laid down on the 27th of April, 1857, and has been built from designs furnished from the office of the Surveyor of the Navy, Admiral Sir B. W. Walker, K.C.B., under the superintendence of Mr. Abethell, the master-builder of Portsmouth yard, and, like the Victoria three-decker, launched from the shed adjoining on the 12th ult., has been built from her original designs as a steam line-of-battle ship. On the platform from which the ceremony of christening the ship was performed, were the Surveyor of the Navy, Sir B. W. Walker, K.C.B.; Admiral W. Bowles, C.B., Admiral Sir Thomas Cockrane, Captain the Hon. Joseph Deum, Messrs. R. Harris, C. F. Hillyar, G. Hancock, &c., with the officers of the Prussian men-of-war in the harbour. Mrs. Farquhar, the wife of the gallant flag captain of the Commander-in-Chief, performed the ceremony of naming the Duncan, and the shipwrights immediately commenced splitting away the blocks, the last of which was no sooner released than the noble ship, without any recourse being had to "screw" or "hydraulic," which had been placed in position for service, if required, started on her way, and, amid the plaudits of the assembled crowds, glided nobly and grandly without check of any kind into the water. Her port bower, as soon as she was clear of the shed, stopped her further progress astern, and the launch was complete.

The *Globe* says that Sir Henry Somerset has completed his period of service as Commander-in-Chief of the troops in the Bombay Presidency, and General Beresford and Craige are about resigning their divisional commands in the Madras Presidency for a similar reason. It is also settled that Sir Hugh Rose succeeds Lord Clyde in the chief command, and that Sir William Mansfield becomes Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, in the room of Sir Henry Somerset, the office of chief of the staff being abolished. It is also probable that Major-General Macdonell, C.B., and Major-General Spencer, C.B., will succeed Major-Generals Beresford and Craige in the Madras commands, and that Major-General Cunyngame, C.B., will proceed to the Bombay command, now held by Sir Hugh Rose.

The screw steamship Edgar, 91, Captain James A. Katon, will be out of the hands of the dockyard artisans at Devonport about the 17th inst. She took on board her powder on Tuesday.

A correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The Medway is fast filling up, and at no very distant period Chatham will be almost worthless as a dockyard; the banks are being washed away in many places at the rate of from 6 ft. to 12 ft. per annum, and the bed of the river is becoming so shallow, that, on the 9th of November last year, it was found impossible for the Cressy (an 80-gun ship) to proceed up the river to Chatham. This process is steadily going on every year, while the Government are laying out vast sums of money in new steam-basins and docks, soon to become utterly useless. It is eight years since this danger was pointed out to the Admiralty; scarcely anything has been done, and every year makes the remedy more expensive."

The greatest possible activity is visible in all parts of Portsmouth Dockyard. The two line-of-battle ships nearly complete for launching—the Prince of Wales, 131, three-decker, and the Royal Frederick, 91, two-decker—have every available hand employed upon them to complete them within the stipulated time; the former vessel will be launched the latter end of next month. A number of workmen are already engaged in laying down the keel of the Royal Alfred, 91, two-decker, in the shed under which the Victoria was built, and an improved 51 gun frigate (the Dryad) will be commenced at once in the shed from which the Duncan, 101, was launched on Tuesday last. The Suttlej, in No. 9 dock, converting from a sailing to a steam frigate, is nearly complete in her outside planking. The Rinaldo, 17, screw, building in the easternmost dock, is fast approaching completion, and has a large number of hands employed upon her. The Glasgow, 51, screw, has also a large number of hands working upon her, and, having only been laid down since the launch of the Bacchante frigate, has made wonderful progress in that short time. The

Nelson, in No. 3 dock, is nearly completed in her conversion from a sailing three-decker to a two-decked screw steamship. The Medea, 6, paddle, and the Bulldog, 6, paddle, in the adjoining docks—the latter nearly finished—will be almost rebuilt by the time they are completed, employing a number of hands and absorbing a large quantity of materials.

A correspondent of a contemporary writes on the subject of the mutiny on board the Princess Royal:—"Two facts in the history of England, *temp. Vict.*, 1859, are indisputable; viz., first, our ships are daily bringing home from India hundreds of men who have literally set themselves in battle array against their officers, who, instead of punishment, are receiving considerable sums of money as bounty at your expense and mine, and who, moreover, are greedily snapped up by recruiting sergeants to join the Queen's service; and, secondly, that 108 sailors, who have been tried in a batch, and have received sentence in a manner much resembling the sentence on a litter of puppies pre-condemned to the horse-pond, without reference to individual merit, are spending their Christmas in Winchester gaol." The writer proceeds to show, from the letters of the prisoners, the probability that a large proportion of these men were quite innocent of participating in the disturbance, and proceeds:—"Perhaps some sceptic may remark—'Oh! this is a very pretty story, but why did not all this come out on the court-martial?' The answer is, 'Sailors are just like schoolboys; and if such sceptic will go to Winchester College, which is within a mile of the gaol, the authorities will tell him that when twenty or thirty boys are in a scrape the innocent prefer suffering with the guilty to turning against their companions; such, at any rate, was the case in my time. In the name of justice all England has aroused to reverse the sentence of Smethurst, a man who had forfeited the sympathies of the world. Is there no one with power, money, and influence who will advocate the reversal of the sentence on these hundred and eight men? If there be such a one, and he has not the will, let not that man join in the prayers of the Church for all prisoners and captives. To suggest a practical remedy for the punishment of the mutinous conduct of the crew, let me suggest that the 108 men be mustered, and let the offer be made that on three men confessing themselves guilty the rest shall be pardoned and discharged before Christmas-day. If more than three step out as guilty men, let them draw lots for the pardon. Justice will be satisfied, without the hetacomb which has been made. The fact of 108 men being condemned in a lump, in an off-hand court-martial, may be a good story to tell to the Marines, but is a proof that a court-martial is not a court of justice."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE enthusiasm in this movement appears to be on the increase, several new corps having been set on foot this week. Among other places where this has been the case, we find mention made of Plumstead, Wiveliscombe, Idle, Wigton, Camelford, Burlington, West Bromwich, Torquay, Rugeley, Wells, Fareham, Worthing, Chirnside, Aytoun, Wickham Market, Abingdon, Blything, and Northfleet.

In the metropolis also there are signs of increase. The movement in the St. Giles's and Bloomsbury parishes is proceeding favourably, and arrangements will be made for drilling as soon as a sufficient number of volunteers have enrolled themselves.—An influential meeting of the Bermondsey Volunteer Rifle Corps was held in the St. James's schools on Tuesday evening—Mr. W. Darnell, churchwarden, in the chair—for the purpose of nominating gentlemen as officers. Two companies of 60 each nominated their officers, which, with the names of the members, has been forwarded to the Lord-Lieutenant for approval. The third company is also nearly formed, and it is fully expected that this corps will in a short time number at least 500 effectives. Upwards of £300 has already been subscribed.

A communication has been received by the Secretary of the London Irish Volunteers, from Lord Gough, signifying his Lordship's intention of joining the council, and co-operating for the general welfare of the movement. The same communication brought the sad intelligence that his Lordship had been unable to give an earlier intimation of his friendly support to the movement, owing to his having met with "a dangerous fall and being completely laid up."

It has been resolved by the Edinburgh University to constitute a second company, the enrolment having reached above 120, and Professor Christison has been elected captain of the second company. This will make the 17th company of the Edinburgh regiment, most of which are at present near the maximum complement.

The value of working men's services is beginning to be appreciated as it ought to be, and artisans are beginning to mix in the ranks with those of higher social standing. At Birmingham, the Mayor, Sir John Ratcliffe, Messrs. Charles Shaw, Messrs. Dixon, and other firms in the town, agreed to equip twenty men each; and other gentlemen and firms put down their names for the equipment of numbers of men ranging from two to fifteen.—The services of a 4th Sheffield company have been accepted by her Majesty, and the appointments of Mr. John Brown as captain, Mr. J. H. Waterfall as lieutenant, and Mr. J. D. Ellis as ensign have been approved. This company, which numbers upwards of 100 men, is formed entirely from the persons employed at the steel and spring works of Messrs John Brown and Co.—At Woolwich Arsenal, upwards of 500 workmen have entered their names as members of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, established under the auspices of Colonel Tulloh and other officers of the establishment. Any artisan is eligible to enter the corps and pay the entrance fee and expenses of outfit by weekly instalments.—At a meeting of the Queen's Volunteer Corps, a working man, Mr. Simes, made some sensible observations. He said, great as his respect was for the aristocracy, he should be sorry to join a rifle corps which was not conducted in the most economical manner. He took that meeting to be a recruiting party; but what he had to say was, that a corps composed of noblemen and gentlemen was not the one he should join. He should like to know the cost of joining this particular corps. He might be able to stand half-a-guinea. He knew there were plenty of young men of his own class ready to join this movement, who had as great an interest in the country as the chairman himself had. He himself had as great an interest in his little home, whether it consisted only of a kitchen or a garret, as a man had in his who lived in Grosvenor-square, and he felt it was his duty to stand up to protect that home. For those reasons he had not yet made up his mind what corps to join. He wanted to see these rifle corps made up of the bone and sinew of the country, and not of men like some in the Crimea, who, as soon as they saw smoke, wanted to go home "on urgent private affairs."

In consequence of numerous applications to the War-office for advice as to the proper uniform for volunteer corps, &c., in course of formation, a committee has been appointed and is about to assemble at the War-office, Pall-mall, to consider the question of rifle volunteer uniforms, and to report to the Secretary of State for War upon the colour and pattern which shall be recommended as the most appropriate for general adoption by those volunteer rifle corps who have not yet selected their uniform. When decided upon, a sealed pattern of the clothing so recommended will be deposited with the Volunteer Branch, War-office, Pall-mall, for general guidance in this matter.

Mr. Denison, the chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, has sent a letter to Mr. Hoare, the secretary of the Railway Rifle Corps, expressing a wish that the employees of several railway companies should be united in one strong rifle brigade. He says:—"If an invasion should be accomplished, the possession of a railway and its terminus would be of immense advantage to whichever party might possess it, and a desperate struggle would undoubtedly take place for it. Who, then, are the men that could be so properly expected and reasonably called upon to defend the terminus and the rolling stock of a railway as the officers and men belonging to any particular company? Self-defence is admitted to be one of our first duties, so is it of corporate bodies as well as of kingdoms. Well, then, I think that every reasonable encouragement ought to be given by the directors and by the shareholders of the Great Northern Railway Company to the officers and men in that service to volunteer to form part of a rifle corps; but as I doubt whether their numbers would be sufficient to form a regiment of 1,000 men, I think the whole subject ought to be discussed among the leading men of, at least, four or five railway companies, whose termini are on the north side of the Thames."

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

SIR HENRY SINGER KEATINGE, the Solicitor-General, has been appointed to the puisne judgeship of the Common Pleas, vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Crowder.

The judgment delivered by Sir Cresswell Cresswell in the case of Yelverton v. Yelverton, on Wednesday last, will not, it is said, have the effect of terminating these extraordinary proceedings. Major Yelverton having established an Irish domicile for himself and wife, Mrs. Yelverton's friends have decided on taking immediate steps in the Irish courts of law to establish the validity of her marriage, and for this purpose have retained the services of the Attorney-General for Ireland.

The inquiry into the late frauds on the City of

London Union, has been resumed before Mr. Farnell, the assistant Poor-law commissioner, at the City of London Union Office, in St. Mary-axe, for the purpose of hearing the claims preferred against the union by tradesmen, treasurers of parishes, &c. Several legal gentlemen appeared on behalf of the different parties. Evidence was given respecting claims and accounts, after which the court was closed, and the inspector announced that he would, forthwith, make his report to the Poor Law Board.

At the Court of Bankruptcy a dividend has been ordered to be declared under the failure of Joseph Moses, metal dealer, in Houndsditch, who it is stated absconded some time since with large and valuable cargoes of goods obtained from his creditors, is now in Melbourne, and has been proclaimed an outlaw.

Another lengthened inquiry, now going on at the Court of Common Pleas, arises for an action brought by Mr. R. B. Oakley against Mahommed Muschood-Deen, the ambassador of the King of Oude, on a bill of exchange for £6,500.

On Thursday the Ecclesiastical Commission appointed by the Bishop of London to inquire into the extraordinary case against the Rev. J. Bonwell, incumbent of St. Philip's, was opened in the Common Hall, Doctor Commons, the Commissioners being Dr. Travers Twiss, Chancellor of the Diocese; the Ven. Archdeacon Hale; the Rev. Canon Dale, M.A., vicar of St. Pancras; the Rev. W. G. Humphrey, B.D., vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; and the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A., rector of St. James's, Westminster. A number of witnesses were examined at great length; the charge against the rev. delinquent is that of having seduced and promised marriage to a young lady who afterwards gave birth to a child. The infant died on the twelfth day, and was secretly buried. During the time that he was carrying on this business he was already married, his wife keeping a ladies' school in Islington.

William Shirtcliffe, lately carrying on business in Castlegate, Nottingham, as a lace manufacturer and commission agent, has been committed for trial, charged with having, on the 1st of March, 1859, feloniously uttered a forged promissory note, for the payment of £144, with intent to defraud, knowing the same to be forged against the form of the statute in such case made and provided. There are, it is stated, no less than thirteen other cases against the prisoner, involving charges of fraud and forgery upon the London Monetary Advance and Life Assurance Company to the amount of about £1,000.

The December session of the Central Criminal Court was opened this week, when the grand jury threw out the bill preferred against James Powers, committed for a rape on Hannah Percival.—On the application of Mr. Poland, the trial of Hughes, the solicitor, was again postponed until the January session.—Robert Hastings, letter carrier, pleaded guilty to two indictments, charging him with stealing letters containing money. It appears that he had carried on this practice to a great extent, and he was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.—Mr. Sleigh applied to the Court to remit the fine of a gentleman for non-attendance as a juror last session, on the ground of his being a dentist, and consequently a member of the medical profession, and on the further ground of his having been in the country at the time the summons was delivered, and knew nothing of it. The Recorder remitted the fine, but directed the gentleman to be re-summoned for the January session.

Another letter-carrier in the Eastern district has been committed to prison for one month, in default of paying a fine of £5, at the Thames police-court, for being drunk, and incapable of taking care of the letters he had for delivery. It was stated by the Post Office authorities prosecuting, that the prisoner, besides, would lose his situation.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, James Moore was charged with the murder of his wife Mary Ann Moore, on the 28th of November. The prisoner had been confined in a lunatic asylum at Hoxton, where he continued several months, and from which he was only discharged on the 23rd of that month. The circumstances of the case have been before the public since the melancholy event first transpired. It was evident to all in court that the prisoner was not in possession of his right senses, and the evidence of Dr. Gibson, surgeon of Newgate, confirmed this opinion. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of insanity. The trial occupied a very long time. The prisoner loudly protested against being treated as a lunatic, and declared his innocence. He is to be detained during the Queen's pleasure.

Joseph Henry Jay was indicted for obtaining by false pretences, various sums from different persons. It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoner had been land-tax, assessed-tax, and income-tax collector for the parish of Shoreditch, and in that capacity had committed the frauds charged against him. At

the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution the counsel for the prisoner said there was no evidence of a false pretence having been made, although strong suspicion attached to the prisoner. An acquittal was then taken.

At Marlborough-street Police-court, Mr. Bingham gave judgment in a case of interest to workmen belonging to benefit societies. An operative mason, while "locked-out," had occasion to lay claim to the sick fund of a benefit society of which he was a member. The society repudiated his claim, on the two-fold ground that he received money from the lock-out fund, and that he was a member of a funeral society, contrary, as it was stated, to one of their rules. The act of the society was confirmed by the decision of the magistrate.

About a fortnight ago we reported an accident which occurred at York to Miss Watson, a rising vocalist, well known throughout the country. Whilst moving about her room, the unfortunate lady's crinoline expanded dress caught fire, and she was severely burnt. She expired on Saturday morning.

On Tuesday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out in the great warehouses belonging to the firm of Messrs. Rock, Brothers, and Co., wholesale stationers in Walbrook. The building was sufficiently large to enable 140 hands to work in it, and at the time of the outbreak many thousand reams of paper and other articles were stored in the various floors. The premises were exceedingly old, they having been, according to the entablature over the entrance, erected in 1668, two years after the great fire of London. Before the firemen had time to get their engines into full working order, the fire had seized upon the stock of paper. The stock and buildings are destroyed, but we believe are insured to the full value.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—There is no incident of the slightest importance to relate of the Royal family this week, except that the Queen and her children are all in good health, and enjoying complete privacy at Osborne; the only visitors have been the Prince and Princess of Leiningen. According to present arrangements, everything is to be held in readiness at Windsor Castle for the return of the Queen on the 21st instant, though her Majesty will not probably arrive till the day after. The Prince of Wales was to leave Oxford yesterday for the Christmas vacation. Prince Alfred has been with the Euryalus to Corfu, where he has been fêted and made much of.

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—Mr. William Atherton, Q.C., M.P., has received the appointment of Solicitor-General, rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir Henry Keating to the judicial bench. He is the son of the late Rev. William Atherton, a distinguished Wesleyan minister, and some time President of the Conference, his mother being a daughter of the late Rev. Walter Morison, a clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland. He was born in Glasgow in 1806, and was married in 1843 to Agnes Mary, the second daughter of Mr. Hall, the Chief Magistrate of Bow-street. In 1839 he was called to the bar by the Inner Temple, having during the previous seven years practised as a special pleader. He has represented the city of Durham since 1852, and is what may be considered a very advanced Liberal, being in favour of the ballot, a large reform of the laws, the removal of all religious disabilities, and the extension of the suffrage.

GAME SLAUGHTERING: SPORT.—The Duke of Cambridge, says a fashionable paragraph, and several other noblemen and gentlemen, have been shooting during the past week in the preserves of Lord Huntingfield, at Hevingham, Walpole, and Cockley, Suffolk. About 2,400 head of game were killed during the two days, during which the Duke remained in the neighbourhood, but the party shot altogether 3,706 head. The Duke left the county on Thursday. His Royal Highness then, it appears, visited the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley. The Earl, accompanied by the Duke, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Earl of Wilton, and the other gentlemen of the party, enjoyed the sport of shooting on Wednesday, when about 1,300 head of game fell to their guns. On the next day there was another battue.

REVISION OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.—Certain of the clergy of the Established Church are signing a declaration which states that any attempt at the present time to alter the Book of Common Prayer would be attended with great danger to the peace and unity of the Church. It is a movement, as we need not explain, against Liturgical Reform. The declaration is made in answer to what Lord Ebury said in the House of Lords, when, in speaking of the matter, he declared that it would be foolish and fruitless to force alterations which would be distasteful to the clergy. The circular announcing this step is signed by Dean Trench, Dr. Jelf,

Principal of King's College, Dr. Irons, and the Rectors of St. James's and St. Marylebone. What is hoped to be done is, to show so large an amount of protest as to set the matter at rest.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—There was a slight falling-off in the mortality of the metropolis last week. The deaths from small-pox were 40; 82 from scarlatina, and 181 from bronchitis. The total number of deaths was 1,289, which is a little below the average. The births of last week amounted to 1,838. In the City the mortality returns have fallen from an average of 70 per week to 58.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—On Sunday there were four services, as usual, at the parish church, at one of which the Rev. Bryan King, the rector, officiated. That conducted by Mr. Hugh Allen passed off quietly, but the other three, in which the regular parochial clergy were engaged, were interrupted by hissing and coughing, the interruptions proceeding entirely from boys and girls, who evidently looked upon the matter as a good joke. Some few grown-up persons made a point of "saying" the responses in a loud tone, in order to destroy the effect of the choristers' chanting, but their efforts were weak and by no means successful. The morning service was performed by the Rev. C. F. Lowder, who also preached, the Rev. Bryan King reading the lessons. The rector's afternoon service was interrupted in the usual style, but the police gave some gentle hints to the principal offenders, which tended to moderate their hostility. At half-past six o'clock the doors were thrown open for the evening service, and in a few minutes the building was filled, nine-tenths of the congregation being composed of boys and girls, who attended with about the same amount of reverential feeling as they would have displayed on a visit to the Victoria Theatre. The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie was the officiating minister, and he was permitted to go on with the service without interruption until the close of the second collect, when on giving out the hymn he was assailed with a general fit of coughing. At the close of the sermon the rev. gentleman did not turn his face to the altar; and it may therefore be fairly assumed that the clergy are willing to make concessions as far as they can do so without violation of principle. Mr. Mackonochie has within the last few days refused the vicarage of St. Saviour's, Leeds, which was offered to him, rather than desert the rector in the present excited state of the parish. At the close of the evening service a large body of people followed the choristers through the streets to the Mission-house in Wellclose-square, but beyond hissing and hooting, they were guilty of no violence. On Thursday evening a vestry meeting was specially convened, for the purpose of considering the conduct of the rector in sending a "threatening letter" to the churchwardens on the subject of their retention of the keys of the parish church, which the rector claimed in connection with his right as the ecclesiastical ruler of the parish. Mr. Churchwarden Thompson, who presided, deprecated any further movement; and, without saying so in so many words, gave the vestry to understand that, between the rector and the parishioners a compromise might be made, if the olive-branch of peace were held out by the parishioners. Some discussion ensued; and, at the earnest request of the churchwarden, the proceedings were adjourned, the churchwarden having pledged his word that he would not yield an inch unless the wishes of the parishioners were complied with. It seems pretty clear that the rector and Mr. Thompson, each of whom has always expressed a desire for peace, have had a consultation, which, it may be hoped, will lead to the best results.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.—One of the first meetings of the kind was held at Halifax on Monday, with Father Kavanagh in the chair. Resolutions of sympathy with the Pope were moved, but it soon appeared that there were other than Roman Catholic elements in the meeting. The resolutions were declared to be carried. There is a talk of a meeting of a similar kind in London, composed of Roman Catholics exclusively. The Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, Dr. Dixon, has been making a speech on the subject at Drogheda, which is remarkable for its attack on the Emperor of the French. "The star of Napoleon," said the speaker, "is no longer in the ascendant, and there will be no more Solferinos or Magentas—the next will be a Waterloo!"

THE SCANDAL AT NORWICH.—It is to be hoped that the bribery and corruption at Norwich is not entirely shuffed aside. If there had been a Royal Commission, as at Wakefield and Gloucester, charges would not have been preferred, by both sides and then withdrawn, just as in a phantasmagoric exhibition. The Liberal citizens who have taken up the alleged municipal bribery have threatened to submit the matter for the consideration of Government, with a view to the filing of an ex-officio information against certain parties by the Attorney-General, or an indictment may possibly be preferred at the next

assizes. An action has been brought against the *Norfolk Chronicle*, an organ of the Conservative party, for alleged libellous articles in August, in reference to the bribery committed on behalf of the Liberal party of Norwich at the general election in April.

A MEMORIAL OF DISGRACE.—A somewhat ancient piece of ordnance has just been accidentally discovered in the river Medway, near Chatham Dockyard, a short distance from Upnor Castle. The cannon was found embedded in the mud at Gillingham-reach, by a dredger named Robinson, when it was with some difficulty raised to the surface, and removed to the Gun Wharf, for the purpose of being examined, in order to discover any marks upon it indicating its age. The gun is of iron, and its weight 21 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lb. When discovered, it had three shots in it, believed to be twelve-pounders. The discovery of such a large cannon in the situation where it was found has given rise to much speculation, an opinion being expressed, which is somewhat favoured by its appearance and shape, that the gun formerly belonged to one of the men-of-war burnt in the Medway at Chatham in the reign of Charles II, when the Dutch fleet, under De Ruyter, sailed up the river as far as Upnor Castle, opposite the dockyard, and burnt the Royal Oak, the Royal London, the Charles V., the Great James, and several other English vessels of war then lying in the Medway. The gun has been carefully cleaned and scraped in order to ascertain the date on it, but the only marks which have yet been discovered are the Admiralty broad arrow, and some figures showing its original weight.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The able correspondent of the *Daily News*, who styles himself "A Westminster Elector," writes to that journal:—"A friend of mine, intimately acquainted with France and the French, has just returned hither from Paris. He declares the statement so pertinaciously reiterated, that all French 'soldiers, priests, and civilians are panting for war with England,' to be false. Among his French acquaintances, my informant numbers two distinguished generals and a recent Marshal of France. These eminent men, he tells me, never speak of England, save in the kindest terms, mingled with regrets that so much exasperating language should have been bandied by ill-conditioned persons between the two countries. I myself travelled about France in the course of the past summer. I conversed with all sorts and degrees of men. On no occasion did I come across the Anglo-phobia which our agricultural and clerical orators take upon themselves to deprecate in language more strong than polite. I fraternised with soldiers also, high and low. Even in the barracks I failed to discover the anti-English mania which Mr. W. Williams, M.P., and Sir A. Hood, M.P., *cum multis aliis*, fervidly picture to amazed audiences as a plague now raging in *la belle France*. Let us have a national guard by all means—one in which the upper, middle, and working classes shall be duly represented, both in officers and rank and file; but let us organise it with cool heads, and discuss its details with civil tongues. The word 'panic' is misplaced in an English dictionary. A great people should not understand its meaning. Nor should the true Briton ever deign to bluster. On a fit occasion he ought, like his bull-dog, to bite, but never bark. Again, why exaggerate our weaknesses? Why proclaim to the world that England is both old and toothless? Old she may be, but toothless—no! All people on earth know her strength—except certain of her own sons apparently.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—On Thursday, Parliament was again further prorogued. At two o'clock the Lord Chancellor and the other peers named in the royal commission took their seats in front of the throne in the House of Lords, and "her Majesty's faithful Commons" were summoned. The officials of the House of Commons having made their appearance at the bar, the royal commission was again read, and the Lord Chancellor then, in the terms of the royal commission, declared the Parliament prorogued until the 24th of January, 1860, then to meet "for the consideration of various divers important affairs."

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—On Thursday, at noon, a meeting of the bankers, merchants, manufacturers, shopkeepers, and other inhabitants of Bradford and its vicinity, was held at the Exchange in that town, on the subject of keeping the day after Christmas-day as a central holiday. The Mayor, Mr. Isaac Wright, by whom the meeting had been convened, was in the chair, and a resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted. The Lord Mayor, as the chief civic authority, following the example of two of his predecessors under similar circumstances, a few days since made a recommendation to the merchants and traders of the City that Monday, the 26th inst., should be kept as a public holiday. The principal houses in the Manchester trade, as also the leading west-end silk-mercera, have already, with great consideration for their young people, an-

nounced their intention practically to act upon his lordship's recommendation.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—A number of workmen are employed in making a temporary approach to the new bridge from the Lambeth side. The carriage road is carried by a slight curve from the main thoroughfare round the angle of the Red Lion Tavern, and across the recess in which the bridge commissioners' offices formerly stood, and thence on to the western half of the bridge. Active preparations are being made for commencing the approach from the Middlesex side; the occupiers of Oliver's Hotel and the Westminster Dining Rooms having vacated their respective premises in compliance with notices issued by the Board of Works. In consequence of the number of buildings that are to be pulled down in New Bridge-street, Westminster, and Bridge-road, Lambeth, it is not expected that the permanent approaches can be finished before next April.

CITY MATTERS.—On Thursday the Court of Common Council had a great metropolitan question before them, namely, the establishment of a new meat market at Smithfield, involving an outlay, in one way or another, of something like half a million sterling, with the prospect only of being compensated by the rent of stalls, which is calculated at from £16,000 to £25,000 per annum. The court proceeded to consider two reports from the improvements committee and markets improvements committee respectively, upon references to them previously to consider whether any plan could be devised to establish a direct communication between the intended metropolitan railroad and the contemplated market. After some discussion, both reports were referred back to the committees, in accordance with the terms of a motion to that effect. The court then adjourned.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Atherton, the member for Durham, having become Solicitor-General, there is in consequence a vacancy in the representation, and Mr. Atherton will have to appear before his constituents for re-election. At Reading, it is anticipated that Sir F. Goldsmid will carry the day, in opposition to Mr. Benson, if that gentleman contests the borough. It is not likely there will even be a talk of opposition to Mr. Atherton at Durham. As to Pontefract, the arbitrator requires Mr. Overend to resign, and Mr. Childers to stand as a candidate. Accordingly, Mr. Childers has already issued an address to the electors, but the election cannot take place until Parliament meets.

Foreign News.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

THE MONITEUR of Thursday says:—"Prince Metternich, in presenting his *lettres de créance* to the Emperor, delivered a speech, in which he said:—"His master had commanded him most particularly to convince the Emperor of the high price he attached to his personal friendship," adding, "that it would be agreeable to his Majesty to see the completion and consolidation of the relations of good understanding and intimacy with which the general interests of Europe are so closely connected." The Emperor replied, "I have the firm hope that the relations which have been so happily re-established between the Emperor of Austria and myself cannot but become more friendly by an attentive examination of the interests of the two countries. Since I have seen the Emperor I attach a great value to his personal friendship. The sincere agreement between us will be facilitated by the choice of a representative whose conciliatory spirit is known, and who has so many titles to my confidence and to my esteem."

THE CONGRESS.

THE PAYS announces that the Pope and the King of Naples have sent in their adhesion to the Congress, and adds:—"The Congress is now constituted in principle. The unanimous adhesion to it proves that Europe knows how to appreciate and acknowledge the energetic and loyal policy of the Emperor; and allows us to presage a satisfactory solution of the difficulties of the Italian question."

FREE TRADE IN FRANCE.

M. BAROCHÉ has brought before the Council of State a project containing the revision to the most liberal extent of the principal tariffs in France. "The Emperor," adds a correspondent of the *Nord*, "in discussing with Mr. Cobden, at Compiègne, the principle of free trade, took some trouble to show the celebrated economist that to bring about commercial liberty in France, energetic resistances have to be overcome, and that it is necessary to proceed with caution and prudence. The measure which is to be

submitted to the Legislative Corps will not, then, give complete extension to the principles of commercial freedom; but it will be a material progress upon the present state of things. Opposition is expected not only in the Council of State, but in the Senate, the Legislative Corps, and the industrial centres which depend so much on protection and prohibition."

THE LEMOINE TRIAL.—The revolting trial of Mme. Lemoine and her daughter for the murder of the infant of the latter (the result of an intrigue with a groom in their family) has been terminated by the acquittal of the daughter and the conviction of the mother to twenty years' hard labour. An eye-witness says:—"From the evidence I do not think that an English jury would have found the prisoner guilty of concealment of birth, and, considering that there was no proof of the child not having been still-born when it was destroyed, the sentence appears excessive in severity. The proud bearing of Mme. Lemoine, who refused to submit to the brow-beating of the judge, and declined to answer the impure and perfectly unnecessary questions put to her by him, has given rise to a general opinion that the severity of the sentence is to be ascribed to a mean desire of retaliation rather than to any wish to make an example, and to show that the law is no respecter of persons. Anything more discreditable to the administration of justice in France than the manner in which this trial was conducted it would be impossible to conceive." Madame Lemoine has lodged an appeal against her sentence before the Court of Cassation.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE JEROME.—On Wednesday the ex-king of Westphalia was again attacked with inflammation of the lungs. His state was very grave, and causes serious apprehensions. The Emperor and Empress visited his Imperial Highness.

CENTRAL ITALY AND GARIBALDI.

A LETTER from Rome says:—"Garibaldi is a most worthy man himself; but certain parties have left no stone unturned to compromise him and make him the tool of their intrigues. I know from a good source that Cardinal Antonelli frequently repeated to his friends, 'Henceforth our only hope lies in some prank of Garibaldi's.' I have made it my duty to obtain accurate information respecting the numbers and condition of the soldiers in Central Italy, and, therefore, I can most positively declare to you that they actually are 42,000 strong, well equipped, well disciplined, and really martial in their appearance."

It has been decided to raise fortifications round Bologna, and to expend on them five millions of francs. The works have been commenced.

Order and tranquillity continue in the Romagna, and so profound as to surpass the most sanguine expectations.

A TURIN LETTER, of the 11th, in the *Debats* says:—"Facts are now passing in the Duchy of Modena which are not without significance. Nearly all the great families attached to the Grand Duke are leaving the country and selling their estates. Among those mentioned as having taken this step are the Marquises Coccapani, Buol, Melipuli, Galliani; Counts Molza, Gandini, Abbati, Golvani, Fulcini, Bellentani, &c."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—Spanish despatches say, that on the 9th the Moors impetuously attacked the Spanish redoubts, but were energetically repulsed by the garrison, and retired to the valley commanded by these redoubts. The enemy then came up again, but were attacked and repulsed by 10,000 men of the second corps, serving as vanguard. The Moors lost 300 killed and 1,000 wounded; the approximate loss of the Spanish was thirty officers and 280 men wounded, and forty killed. On the 14th, the Spanish expeditionary army was reinforced by 4,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry. It is stated that in all the combats which have at present taken place the Moors have lost 5,000 men. Cholera prevails fearfully at Tétuan.

THE SUÉZ CANAL.

LETTERS from Constantinople to the 7th inst. announce positively that on the preceding Thursday M. de Thouvenel had remitted a note to the Porte, containing an official demand for a firman favourable to the Suez Canal project of M. de Lesseps. The Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Sardinia simultaneously supported the demand, according to their instructions. A Council of Ministers was then held. Fuad Pasha confessed that he had formally engaged himself to refuse an authorisation to the canal project. The Grand Vizier declared he would not recognise such engagements. After a stormy discussion, the ministers agreed to request the Powers which had made the above demand to come to an understanding with England on the matter. Sir Henry Bulwer had been received

by the Sultan, and had numerous conferences with the ministers.

THE DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.

THE INTELLIGENCE received by the last mail from the United States gives fair reason to hope for an early settlement of the immediate difficulty raised by General Harney's arbitrary and violent occupation of the Island of St. Juan. General Scott, who arrived on the scene with authority from his Government to conclude an arrangement with the British authorities on the basis contained in the often-quoted letters of Secretary Marcy, had with that object made a proposition to Governor Douglas, which will in all probability lead to an agreement. The danger of a collision between the two countries may now be considered as at an end. The question of the sovereignty of the island still remains to be dealt with by the two Governments, and may still present difficulties; but it is very satisfactory to see it fairly recovered from the rude hands which lately seized it, and to know that its adjustment will not be disturbed by military surprises.

THE FATE OF BROWN.—The most exciting topic in the United States was the approaching execution of Brown and his accomplices in the Harper's Ferry affair. Governor Wise, of Virginia, had ordered out a large military force to overawe any attempt at rescue that might be threatened. A proposition had also been started to establish martial law. Brown had expressed entire resignation to his fate. Money was being liberally contributed in the north-western states to support his family.

CHINA.

NEWS from Hong Kong is to the 29th October. Political affairs are quiet. Mr. Bruce remains at Shanghai, and Admiral Hope is at Hong Kong. We hear from the north that the Chinese are taking energetic measures with the view of defence, and that Sankolinsin, the Tartar Chief, is at the head of affairs. Contributions are sought for by Government from the trading communities, which have responded but feebly to this call on their patriotism. The Imperial Treasury is doubtless much reduced. At Canton the reorganisation of the Custom-house under the direction of foreign inspectors, has created much excitement, and is likely to affect trade. It is to be regretted that the present time should have been chosen for such a change, when our relations with China are so very undefined. Carrying on trade with a country while we are at war with its Government is certainly an anomaly, but to collect its revenue and thus furnish the sinews of war is more anomalous still, especially while a heavy indemnity is due. The American Consul has refused his assent to the new system until he communicates with Mr. Ward, who is shortly expected here from Japan. Another steamer has been lost near Shanghai, the *James Hartley*; officers and crew saved. Her Majesty's gunboat *Bustard* was despatched to the wreck, and by the very great and praiseworthy exertions of Lieutenant Hallows, and those under his command, all the treasure on board the steamer was got up and brought safely to Hong Kong. We presume a salvage will be awarded to compensate in some degree for the exertions made to save private property, more especially as the vessel had been in the hands of the Chinese for some days. We have also to announce the loss of the ship *Inkermann*, from London, about 60 miles from this port; all hands saved. Her Majesty's steamer *Furious* has gone to the wreck.

A large fire broke out at Hong Kong on the night 18th inst., which at one time threatened great destruction, but the invaluable efforts of the seamen and marines from Her Majesty's ships, under the direction of the Admiral himself, checked the course of the flames. The Roman Catholic church and buildings attached to it were destroyed.

Original Correspondence.

GERMANY.

HANOVER, Dec. 14th 1859. The unanimous condemnation of the Bremen plagiarism upon the American diplomatic hoax of 1856, by the leading English journals, has, I should think, opened the eyes of the shipowners to the thoughtlessness of their proceeding. I hear from a pretty credible source, that the French Government has made a semi-official communication to the Senate, pointing out the utter impracticability of the proposal. The leading article of the *Times* against the Bremen proposal has naturally created some sensation, and called forth a reply from the *Weser Gazette*, which commences somewhat comically, thus:—"With an insolence worthy of a better cause, the *Times* enters the lists against those who have declared for the abolition of privileged piracy in times of war." The reply is a most amusing

specimen of a style of writing very common in this country, and which would go far to prove that the question of Pater Bonhours might, with all deference to Lord Macaulay, be asked now with considerable show of reason. I wonder what impression it will leave on the minds of your naval readers to hear from the organ of the Hanstown shipowners, that "it is not very probable that Belgian, Dutch, German, and Scandinavian ships will add to the number of sailors on board of her Majesty's ships; but that it is by no means unlikely that France might obtain the services of the mariners of the seafaring nations of Northern Europe to an extent that would prove very inconvenient to Great Britain." To enable your readers to comprehend this, it is necessary to inform them that it is the general belief among the schoolmasters and the middle class, that the army and navy of England are composed almost entirely of Germans, and other foreigners, but chiefly of Germans. How this idea came to take root among our neighbours can only be explained by the circumstances of a German legion having served under the British flag in Spain during the war against old Napoleon, and the employment of the foreign legion during the war in the Crimea. Every one who has resided any time in Germany will, I think, readily bear me out that this is a widely rooted belief; whether it proves in the end useful or injurious to English interests, I have no means of knowing for certain, but I think the history of Napoleon I. will lead to the conclusion that his conquests were greatly facilitated by the fear which the reputation of the French for military courage and conduct inspired. I have often felt inclined to put the question whether it would not be advantageous to the interests of England if the English press would lay aside their apparently haughty indifference as to the opinion of foreigners, and devote regularly some space to combat the errors respecting England and the English, which are as rank and rampant as they were during the despotism of the first Napoleon, during which, as was well said by a French minister, the people under the sceptre of the conqueror, were enclosed like so many sheep in a fold, entire strangers to every event beyond their own immediate neighbourhood, amused by romantic tales of French superiority in all quarters of the globe, as duly reported in the columns of the *Moniteur*. The system was carried so far that events of the very highest importance, such as the battle of Trafalgar, and the English victories over the French in Spain were never mentioned in the public papers. Error, the child of darkness, becomes in turn the mother of errors still greater. If now despotism finds it profitable to propagate falsehood, why should not freedom condescend to derive an advantage by propagating the truth? At this moment, England is being represented as the bully of the ocean—the sole opponent to the abolition of "privileged piracy"—as the German journals term reprisals, while the Americans are described as the innocent traders, the promoters of civilisation, the champions of peace and merchant rights. My excuse for venturing to make these remarks, must be that the articles in the English journals against the Bremen, or rather American proposals, are the sole subject of discussion, and will probably continue to form the staple of public gossip till the meeting of the Prussian Parliament, which is announced for the 12th of January. The last number of the Prussian annals contains the following revelation respecting the opening of the late Italian campaign. The policy of the Austrian Cabinet, from the moment when it was perceived that the quarrel could no longer be avoided, took such a direction that Austria could in justice be no more regarded as the party aggrieved, seeking merely to obtain her territorial possessions. Austria was the aggressor, not only in form, but in reality, and intentionally. If the general relations of Europe remained unchanged, a fresh attack was to be expected after the lapse of a few years; and even during the interval it would be needful, according to all appearances, to maintain an armament far beyond the capabilities of the nation.—Here was no escape—it was absolutely necessary to adopt the aggressive. To uphold that system within her own territories, which she conceived to be necessary for the salvation of the world, that is to say, her world, Austria resolved to make it the victorious and ruling system of Europe; the principles which stood opposed to it were to be overthrown and trampled under foot. This was the mainspring of her action. Thus, the aims and plans of Austria took so wide a range—far beyond the most enthusiastic dreams of the Southern Germans, her supporters. And the chief object was, to entangle Germany, and first and foremost Prussia, in the war; to transfer the theatre of the war to the Rhine, to burst with an overwhelming force into France, to dash the Bonapartists to the ground, and place Henry the Fifth upon the throne of his fathers. When Count Rechberg became Prime Minister—in May—the

most undisguisedly declared that the overthrow of Napoleon the Third, and the Restoration of the Bourbons in the person of Henry the Fifth, was the sole object of the war. The statesmen to whom Count Rechberg made this important revelation, showing by their looks that they did not exactly trust their senses, Count Rechberg added, with a decided and measured emphasis, "Oui, c'est ce que nous voulons! ni plus ni moins." "Yes, that is what we intend, neither more nor less."

From the Palatinate we have the report of a fight which lately occurred at *Deutsch Schibenhard* between Bavarian and French soldiers. Three French soldiers in a tavern, it appears, amused themselves with twitting and otherwise annoying a Bavarian corporal, till he lost patience, and aided by some comrades attacked the French, and finally ejected them from the tavern. Enraged at this, the French returned next day with about thirty or forty comrades, and proceeded to the Bavarian barracks in search of the corporal and his party. Here they were met by the lieutenant of the Bavarians, who requested them to retire, which they refused. The lieutenant thereupon ordered his men to load, and took up a position. This had the effect of inducing the French to withdraw from the barracks; but, beginning to commit excesses in the place, it became necessary to dispatch a force from Lauterburg against them, and drive them across the borders.

The Belgian Government has notified to the Hanoverian Cabinet its intention to annul the treaty upon the Stadt dues. This treaty, which was concluded before the Dresden Convention of 1844, was the first treaty which Hanover concluded respecting the Stadt dues, with a foreign power. Hanover strove to conclude this treaty because the Belgian Government, after having in vain demanded to be placed on an equal footing with Hamburg, refused to return the tonnage money levied at the mouth of the Scheldt by the Dutch upon Hanoverian ships. The Belgians have, however, since discovered that the return tonnage which they have conceded upon this treaty is too great a sacrifice for the concessions granted by Hanover. Hence the notification.

"LE SECRETAIRE DE L'EMPEREUR."—The *Spectator* says:—"His acquaintance with the third Napoleon was of long standing. In 1817 M. Mocquard found himself at Arenenberg, where the Queen Hortense was residing with her brother and her son. He won their esteem by a literary service. A biographical notice of Queen Hortense had appeared in the 'Biographie des Contemporains'; but, holding it to be unworthy of its subject, M. Mocquard published, without his name, another account which did fuller justice to the Queen—that most original and animated musician, who little thought, perhaps, that her Imperial son would make the stray composition of her leisure hours the national air of France. It was thus that M. Mocquard first established himself as a valued friend of the family. Nor did he surrender that position; he claimed all the privileges of misfortune. For a long time he kept the cause alive in the *Commerce* newspaper, and in other ways. He did so at a later date, when the Prince was an exile in England; and again in Paris he stood as firm as a rock by the side of his illustrious friend all through the perilous *coup d'état*. This was the crowning point for the faithful follower; he was chosen to be private secretary, a post which he has ever since held, and to gain his ear is equivalent to a *tele-à-tete* with his Majesty. Such is the man from whom the Liverpool merchants received their answer—and people said it was only the Secretary. 'Only the Secretary.' The post is no sinecure; indeed it needs a mind congenial to that of a Napoleon. Deliberate in reflection, yet prompt and positive in judgment—sharp and clear in expression, yet more than courteous, conciliatory and kind—versatile, yet faithful; able to view affairs in their simple abstraction, yet to handle them in their complicated concrete, Mocquard is the very man whom the poetry of romance might have imagined for what destiny has made him.

THE POPE'S NEW LAW FOR LADIES.—It must be supposed that the Romans are getting lukewarm and indifferent in religious matters, as the Cardinal-Vicar has considered it necessary to publish an edict against laxity of faith and desecration of the house of God. The inhabitants of the Eternal City are ordered not to make the churches places of rendezvous, and warned against profaning them either by word or deed. The ladies are told not to appear at church with uncovered heads and evening dresses. His eminence is so shocked at the unbecoming toilet of the Roman ladies, that he directs their confessors not to give them absolution if they persist in appearing in the house of prayer with uncovered necks and shoulders. The edict is to be read from the pulpit in all the Roman churches on three different fast-days.

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE WAGHER EXPEDITION.

It is said that during the recent campaign in Italy the French troops suffered only from one want. There were not sufficient surgeons or ambulances for the wounded. The emperor had calculated everything else, from the number of cannon to the quantity of vinegar required, and had omitted only to reckon the deadly result of his own preparations. That faculty of minute organization, that attention to every detail which, and not generalship, is perhaps the Emperor's forte, seems always wanting to English troops. The terrible lesson in the Crimea taught us much, yet still the great truth that organization is as much the secret of success as valour, has still to be learned. The Chinese beat us in the Peiho because the scaling ladders were too short. They always are too short, but experience is lost upon the British Staff. On the other side of India we have been in imminent danger of defeat from a gang of pirates, simply from neglect of the most ordinary foresight.

The Waghers, the tribe it became necessary to crush, occupy two forts, one, Beyt, on the island of that name opposite Kattywar, and the other, Dwarka, on the mainland. The tribe consisting of about 2,500 arm-bearing men is rich enough with plunder and offerings to entertain large bands of Mekranes, Wilayutes and other mercenary ruffians of Central and Western India. The strength of their fort, too, was well known, and as they were expected to die sword in hand, it was deemed necessary to make the expedition sent to subdue them unusually strong. It numbered 2,500 men, on board six vessels. The expedition arrived opposite the island on the 3rd instant, and on the 5th the vessels took up a position opposite the fort. Fire opened at 9:30 a.m. and continued throughout the day, the enemy scarcely returning a shot. Next day, the 6th, the bombardment was resumed, and under cover of the fire, the land force, consisting of detachments from the Royal Artillery, Sappers and Miners, H. M.'s 28th Foot, the 6th N. I. and the Marine Battalion, landed. The fort wall is lined below with houses, from which the enemy kept up a galling fire. The British soon chased them out of this cover, but fire was renewed from the fort itself with the most deadly effect. The breach was found impracticable, the scaling ladders being fifteen feet too short. The attempt, according to one account, was renewed three times, but this is rendered questionable by other narratives. At all events, the men continued under fire till nightfall four hours, and the loss was very severe, amounting to ten per cent. of the men engaged. The force must, to all appearance, have retired on the following morning to await the effect of further bombardment, when about midnight the Waghers evacuated the fort. They escaped without loss, and quitted the island, apparently, to take refuge in Dwarka. The *Zenobia* was sent back to Bombay to carry the intelligence and obtain more ammunition, which, like the ladders, seems to have fallen short.

The causes of the loss and possible humiliation thus encountered seem sufficiently clear. Nobody seems to have troubled himself to ascertain precisely how wide a breach the bombardment had created; nobody looked after the scaling ladders, and nobody seems to have been much concerned about ammunition. Of course it will be said the resistance was greater than was expected. Do we send armed frigates and whole detachments to conquer unresisting strongholds? If not, some one of the dozens of officers employed might be told off to see that the stores were adequate to any probable contingency. Bringing back the residue, when ships are employed, is cheaper than human life.

We are greatly afraid this inattention to details will interfere with the success of the coming campaign in Central India. Seven corps, it is said, are to be put in motion at once, and hunt down the enemy, battue fashion. The design is excellent, as was proved in the campaign against Tanta Topee. It was the incessant appearance of new columns from the south of the Nerbudda, which kept that chief in headlong movement, and impeded all efforts at organised resistance. But, unless some plan is devised to increase the speed of these columns, unless, to speak plainly, officers and men can be compelled to dispense with all private baggage, to rely on the commissariat alone, and on that only for munitions and bare food, these arrangements may still fail. Stripped to the skin, the native would still outmarch us. But when pursued by men with light baggage, the proportionate speed of his flight is so reduced,

that his inability to halt under a pursuit caught up by successive columns becomes as ruinous as defeat. These districts have been disturbed long enough, and it is time the rebels should feel that native sinews are no match for European organisation.—*Friend of India.*

THE PROBLEM SOLVED IN OUDE.

On the 22nd October the Governor-General, surrounded by a splendid *cortège*, and followed by a large escort, entered Lucknow in state. We leave the description of the procession, the plaudits, the stately ceremonial, the investiture of the princes with insignia, the smooth speeches and smoother obsequies, to the pens which delight in such details. Suffice it to say, Lord Canning entered the capital of Oude in the true position—as conqueror, as well as Viceroy—and went through the reception of the nobles without that mock humility which so often deforms our ceremonial observances. On the following Monday all landholders of Oude were received in open durbar, and the Governor-General uttered the following address:—

"Talookdars of Oude,—I am glad to find myself in your country, and amongst you, and to have this opportunity of speaking to you in the name of the Queen, your Sovereign.

"A year has not passed away since this province was the seat of anarchy and war. The conduct of its people had been such that the Government was compelled to lay a heavy hand upon it. But peace and order are now restored to every corner of Oude, and I am come to speak to you not of the past, but of the future.

"You have, all of you who are here present, received yesterday the grants of those estates which the Government has restored to you.

"You will have seen by the terms of those grants that the ancient talookadaree system of Oude is revived and perpetuated.

"Be assured that so long as each one of you is a loyal and faithful subject, and a just master, his rights and dignity as a talookdar will be upheld by me, and by every representative of your Queen, and that no man shall disturb them.

"You will also have seen by those grants that the same rights are secured on the same conditions to your heirs for ever.

"Let this security be an encouragement to you to spend your care, and time, and money, upon the improvement of your possessions.

"As the Government has been generous to you, so do you be generous to those who hold under you, down to the humblest tiller of the soil. Aid them, by advances of money and other indulgences, to increase the productiveness of the land, and set them an example of order and obedience to your rulers.

"Let the same security in your possessions encourage you to bring up your sons in a manner befitting the position which they will hereafter occupy as the Chiefs of Oude. Learn yourselves, and teach them, to look to the Government as a father.

"Talookdars: I trust that there are none amongst you who are so infatuated as to believe that the Government has had designs against your religion. Even if there be any such I will not condescend to repeat the assurances which they have already received on this head. I leave it to time, and experience, and their own senses to dispel their perverse suspicions. But for their own sakes, I warn them not to be led into acts of opposition or distrust towards the Government by the false tales of designing men.

"Lastly, Talookdars, whenever on any matter you have doubts to be resolved or wishes to make known, address yourselves to the Chief Commissioner. He will tell you the truth in all things. He is the high and trusted representative of the Government in Oude, and depend upon it, he will be your best adviser and your truest friend.

"I wish that I could speak to you in your own language. That which I have said will now be interpreted to you, and I enjoin you to bear it in your memories."

We read and read again that speech with ever increasing surprise. Were not the policy of Lord Canning a kind of mirage of statesmanship, always promising and always delusive, his present action in Oude might atone for many of the errors which, for the past two years, have roused the scornful wonder of his countrymen. If the words uttered at the Durbar mean anything—and uttered in such a place, at such a time, they should be as binding as an Englishman's honour—the problem of Oude is solved. Stumbling and groping along, knocking down much of priceless value in his path, Lord Canning has blundered into light. The true policy for India, repudiated for fifty years by the Court of Directors, feared and calumniated by every old Indian, has been allowed free play once more, for the first time since Lord Cornwallis was buried at

Ghazeepore. Native society is permitted to develop in its own way, that way being, we may remember, also ours. A strong native aristocracy is replaced in power, and protected from poverty by a perpetual settlement. They are to grow rich undisturbed by the tax-gatherer, and dreading only a revolution, which may make it possible for a native Prince to re-arrange their tenure. The people are consigned to their natural lords, to men whom, when society had broken up, they themselves re-appointed, and who with all their vices are at least subject to restraints unfelt by native officials. They may be oppressed, but they will also be protected; they may be heavily taxed, but the fruit of that taxation will at least be spent among themselves. Henceforward, if we may trust the precedent of Bengal, Oude will at worst remain politically passive. The landholders may continue to hate the Europeans. They may chafe at their exclusion from politics, at that interruption of all careers which necessarily results from conquest. They may fret at what seems to them the insolent familiarity of the brusque Englishman, or the rapid rise of the low born vernin who hang around our courts. But chafing or satisfied, fretful or content, they know that no native Prince would respect the settlement an hour, and the settlement is their Golden Bull. It is not the rich who make revolutions.

We write, of course, on the assumption that the apparent is also the true meaning of the Governor-General's speech. If it is not, if the sentence which promises a perpetual settlement, is to be kept like the sentence which promised Englishmen exemption from the severities of the Press Act, the effect of the concession will be rendered null. The discontented class will then have been made the strongest, and the landholder, subjected to an ever-varying taxation, will still sigh for the ruler under whom wealth may at least be accumulated by intrigue. We do not, however, believe there is any *arrière pensée* in the matter. The Perpetual Settlement is conceded to Oude.

We will not mar our thorough approval of the measure by an analysis of its bearing on the Oude Proclamation, and the recent despatch to Lord Stanley. It is enough for us that India benefits by a wise policy, however recently adopted, and we remember only with a smile that the men now enriched for ever, raised permanently to the rank of nobles, are the same whom the same ruler doomed one short year since to expiate a "common crime by a common retribution."—*Friend of India.*

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have received advices from Calcutta to Nov. 8. The papers are much taken up with Lord Canning's tour through Oude and the Upper Provinces. On Oct. 29 the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief departed for Cawnpore. The show and ceremonial of the week are stated to have been successful, but it is said that they have given great offence to Europeans at Lucknow. The rules for compensation to sufferers by the mutiny have been issued. The loss, in support of which *prima facie* evidence was laid before the commissioners, amounts to Rs. 2,07,83,214, and there are further claims to the extent of Rs. 32,67,783, which are doubtful. To meet this it is expected the sum of Rs. 80,000,000 will be sufficient, but on no account is more than a million sterling to be given, which sum is to be remitted to India in the course of this cold season. A distinction is made between real and personal property. In the case of real property, where the amount of the admitted loss shall not exceed Rs. 2,000, one-half shall be awarded, and where the loss exceeds that sum, Rs. 1,000 shall be given, and one-third of the surplus. Losers of personal property are to receive one-third of the admitted loss, but in no case shall more than Rs. 5,000 be granted. Compensation commissioners have been appointed in Bengal, the North-West, the Punjab, Oude, Rajpootana, and Central India, to conduct the necessary inquiries. Not later than two months after closing the inquiries the amount conceded will be paid. Insurance companies receive nothing. No question of the loss of profits can be entertained. A bank will receive only a third of the value of its buildings. If the full million is really given, it is believed, with such important exceptions as these, most of the claims will be met.

Of the Waghers there is little further to record. The assault on Beyt seems to have been sadly mismanaged. One account says there were only 130 men in the fort. But the whole strength of the pirates is centred in Dwarika, and there the struggle is expected to be deadly. The force landed on the 20th of October. Up to the 24th, beyond the capture of a small fort, nothing had been done. War stores had been sent for from Bombay and Kurrachee.

The campaign in Bundelcund has begun. Feroze Shah, Furzund Ali, and Rummust Singh are in a

dense jungle on a bend of the Cane river, which runs in a north-easterly direction from the frontier of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory to the Jumna, between Chutterpore and Punnah. By the last intelligence, Brigadier Wheeler and his staff had arrived at Nagode and assumed command of the head-quarters column, consisting of the 2nd Sikhs, two companies of her Majesty's 43rd, and the Bijnour Rajpoot Levy. The plan for scouring the jungles is likely to be successful. From the south and west, three columns under Colonel Primrose, her Majesty's 43rd; Colonel Oakes, 12th Royal Lancashire; and Colonel Nott, 19th Madras Native Infantry, are marching on them. From Saugor, Colonel Ross advances with his Camel Corps, and from Banda, Colonel Turner of the 97th. Alexander's Horse guards the road from Ghysbald to Huttah. Preparations are being made for a campaign on the Oude frontier. Most circumstantial accounts of the death of Nana Sahib again abound.

FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

SAVAGERY IN MODERN WARFARE.—Mr. Melendez gives the following account of an action between the Spaniards and Moors, from the letter of a friend of his who was an eye-witness:—"Echague ordered a square to be formed; and, at the impetuous charge of the Moors, the soldiers of the square retired. The enemy, imagining that they were flying, rushed impetuously against the square, which, opening itself of a sudden, disclosed a battery. More than 200 Moors perished. Another division came then, and prevented the Moors from escaping. The fight became a horrible butchery; the Moors threw away their muskets and fought with their peculiar long daggers, called 'gumias.' The Spanish soldiers found themselves quite at home in this sort of struggle. They also threw away their rifles and seized their *navajas*. Nothing could equal the ferocity of the combatants. My friend says it is impossible to form an adequate idea of this fight. A Spanish soldier slew three Moors with his knife, and yet he had his face dreadfully cut by the 'gumias.' Many had their entrails hanging on their legs, and went on more fiercely than ever. Not a shot was then to be heard. Spanish artillerymen, chasseurs, and even officers were fighting knife in hand. 200 Moors were killed in this savage combat, and nearly a thousand fearfully wounded. The Spanish loss was also very great.

ANOTHER ROYAL BETROTHAL.—The Prince of Orange, who has been sojourning at Vienna, is publicly announced to have entered into an engagement with Archduchess Maria Theresa, the daughter of Archduke Albrecht, Viceroy of Hungary, and one of the more intellectual princes of Hapsburg. The news was thought likely to create some sensation in England, the Prince having for some time past been looked upon as the bridegroom elect of one of the fair daughters of Queen Victoria. That the Netherlands will be anything but satisfied at the prospect of a Roman Catholic Queen is undoubted. The young Archduchess has not yet reached her sixteenth year.

THE POPULATION OF CHINA.—The last census of China gave 414,686,994; and the more we learn of the Chinese empire the less reason does there appear to think that the number of its enormous population has been exaggerated by its native authorities. From *Arbeiten der Russischen Gesandtschaft zu Peking über China*, it appears that the population of the empire has been steadily increasing. In 1757, the census gave only 190,348,328; in 1780, it gave 277,548,431; in 1812, there were 361,693,179, and in 1841, the second last census accessible, 413,457,311. It is not easy to reconcile these facts with the notion so often expressed, that China is in a state of decay, and requires to have its life renewed by an infusion of foreign elements. If such be the case—if it should turn out that there has been a large decrease of the population during the last seventeen years, when foreign elements have been so largely affecting it, then may it be concluded that these, which are to restore China to health and vigour, have been, in the first instance, the causes of its illness and decay. It does not follow that when a country's population increases, its prosperity increases also, any more than that a sheep improves when it changes from one animal into a thousand maggots. The quality of the population is, of course, also to be taken into account; and a country like England is in a more prosperous condition, which has only a few millions of able and well principled men, than one like India which has its less powerful myriads. But with the increase of population in China during the last century, there has not been, so far as indications exist, any corresponding deterioration of the individual. Hence, it seems that up to 1842, and for at least a century before, China was in a flourishing and progressive state.

FINE ARTS.

On the occasion of the centenary festival of 1856, in honour of Mozart's birth, the Viennese public were moved to subscribe towards the erection of a monument to the immortal composer's memory, upon the site of his burial. But, given the grateful recollections of a people among whom the great musician wrought his best and left his ashes, and the requisite funds for their embodiment—there remained the difficulty of discovering the precise spot in which his tardily-honoured remains actually repose. After considerable discussion, the cemetery of St. Mark was determined upon; and, on a spot indicated, to use the words of a Viennese correspondent, by "a piece of wood not bigger than the lid of a child's toy-box," and inscribed "Mozart," a monument was erected on the 6th inst., in the presence of a limited number of spectators, comprising town-councillors, committee-men, members of harmonic societies, and other amateurs, but none (officially) of the Imperial family, household, or Court—none of the army—none of the University. The inevitable chief of police was, of course, present to represent the State; but this was all the posthumous homage decreed by Vienna to Mozart upon the occasion! The work is in bronze, from a design by Gasser, and represents a mourning muse, whose one hand grasps the Requiem, while from his nerveless fellow drops a lyre. The figure is described as being highly poetical, and the attitude extremely well portrayed.

Mr. Cox, of Berners-street, is now exhibiting a collection of pictures purchased at the great Northwick sale. Among its prominent features are Macclise's famous work, "The Marriage of Strongbow;" Titian's "Reclining Venus;" "King Lear and the Fool in the Storm," by Dyce; "Joan of Arc," by Etty; several most valuable and interesting Flemish and Italian pictures; two Martins, and many other works by eminent masters of the English schools.

Messrs. J. and R. Jennings, of Cheapside, are drawing attention to Mr. E. M. Ward's large picture, "Louis XVI. and his Family in the Prison of the Temple," which was, we believe, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1852. The work is now about to be engraved, and if the plate conveys at all successfully the effect of the work itself—or so much thereof, we should say, as it is permitted to the engraver to catch and convey—it will, doubtless, find a place in the collections of all admirers of that art. The group comprises the figure of the unfortunate monarch sleeping on a couch. Queen Marie Antoinette, and Madame Elizabeth mend the royal apparel, and a villain goaler puffing tobacco smoke into the apartment, while he casts such an exulting and peering look upon them as the true revolutionary *sans-culotte* of the period may be supposed to have indulged in during his tenure of office.

The countless attractions of the South Kensington Museum are now beginning to tell; and, although the masses are not, and cannot be, supposed to form any large fraction of the crowds who throng its charming halls, the Commissioners are enabled to furnish us with a very imposing weekly table of admissions. During the week ending 10th December, 1859, the visitors have been as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3,542; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3,057. On the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 1,145; one students' evening (Wednesday), 309; total, 8,053. From the opening of the Museum, 1,157,963.

The Lambeth School of Art has exhibited such strong symptoms of success in its temporary location in the National-school, that efforts are being made in this populous parish, of which so many inhabitants are employed in the arts of construction, iron-working, and pottery, to secure funds, and make arrangements for a suitable building. A committee is being organised, of which a prominent member is the reverend incumbent of St. Mary's. The active co-operation of Messrs. Williams and Roupell, the sitting members, has been secured, and that of the Government has been sought through the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

Sir Frederick Trench, remembered as the sponsor for Wyatt, with respect to the equestrian statue of George III., in Cockspur-street, and as the unflinching defender of that work, which he pronounced "the finest equestrian statue in Europe," against the absurdly bitter criticisms of its first enemies, died a few days ago at Brighton.

MUSIC, THE DRAMA, ETC.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Haynes Bayly's smart old farce, "Tom Noddy's Secret," which, when originally produced at the Haymarket, enjoyed a very considerable popularity, has been revived here by way of stop-gap, while the usual preparations are making for the Christmas piece. Mr. Addison, as Tom Noddy, and Mr. Horace Wigan, as Inkpen, are

both excellent representatives of those characters, and divert us fully as much as did Messrs. Strickland and Buckstone in the old cast. Mr. Gordon, as Captain Ormond, is a little out of his element. We prefer his marine pictures. As Gabrielle, Miss Marston is pretty and attractive, as usual. The *mise en scene* includes a good deal of old-fashioned upholstery and costume, which are cut, coloured and arranged in an extremely picturesque manner.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Madame Celeste has wisely revived Mr. Bayle Bernard's long-established drama "St. Mary's Eve," which she would do well, to our thinking, by placing first, not last, on her bill. As a dramatic work, it is of high class; and it affords certain room for displaying the good comic quality of Mr. G. Rouse as Tom Bags. Mr. Villiers is the Robert Vaughan, and the Misses M. A. Hatton and Fitzclarence, the Mistress Mayfield and Mistress Ferns respectively.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—The concert of last Monday was rich in works of Mendelssohn. Two quartets, a concerto for piano and violoncello, and a pianoforte solo (Nos. 1 and 4 of the 6th Book of the "Liedechohe Worte"), by Miss Arabella Goddard, were the great features of the evening. The success of Herr Becker, the new violinist, was unquestionable in both of the quartets, and the famous songs without words become, in the able hands of Miss Goddard, more full than ever of poetic meaning. The delicious "Kennst du das Land," of Beethoven, was sung by Miss Fanny Rowland with the impulsiveness it demands, and Schubert's "Thine is my Heart," lost none of its passion in Miss Behren's version. The other pieces were Spohr's "Rose softly blooming," and Macfarren's duet, "Two merry Gipsies are we," by the ladies abovementioned. The leading features of next Monday's concert will be instrumental works by Handel and J. S. Bach, performed by Piatti, Becker, Mr. Best (organ), and Miss Goddard. The vocalists named are Mr. Ramsden and Miss Poole, who will give some of the delightful old ballads from the rich collection recently published by Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—The theatrical managers are so occupied in preparing their post-Christmas novelties that, as our meagre notices above show clearly enough, they have, for a time, refrained from the production of novelties, and left room for the non-dramatic and semi-dramatic entertainers of all kinds, who are by no means slow to fill the void. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have returned to Regent-street from their autumn wanderings, and are forward among the class referred to with their "Popular Illustrations from real life." Of these there are again two sub-classes, entitled "Our Home Circumstances," and "Sea-side Studies," and it is no exaggeration to say, that while Mr. Reed, whose amusing "Unfinished Opera" might still draw tears of envy to the eyes of neglected composers of works finished, in more than one sense, years ago, has improved in his character studies; his gifted partner is no less than ever energetic and competent, as a comedienne and as a vocalist. Among the "novelties" bagged during the recess by our travelling constellation, and now here photographed for the benefit of whom may be concerned, are Mr. Augustus Fitzdrawl, a fast man of the present age, with the usual characteristics of his order, and Mrs. Mumbleday, a bourgeoisie, who, having gone to enjoy a bubble of such triumphs as a watering-place throws in the way of fantastical widows of property, insists upon lionising the composer of the "Unfinished Opera," thus deferring its completion yet more indefinitely. Miss Twister, the Mrs. Nickleby of this entertainment, and the delightful Sally Sheegs seem as fresh and popular as ever; and the same, indeed, must once more be said of Mrs. Reed, upon the fulness of whose "houses" not all the competitive talents from one end of London to the other seem to have the slightest effect.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Our readers must be reminded, although we regret we are in no position to announce any programme, that the management of the Crystal Palace has no intention of abandoning its custom of organising a series of Christmas fetes on a comprehensive scale. The number of admissions for the six days ending Friday, Dec. 16, was 5,251.

THE BIANCHI CHILDREN.—At a private performance of these little precocities, given at the Gallery of Illustration, and preliminary to their being publicly announced as Christmas curiosities, we were eminently diverted by their comicalities, which, if not ascribable to native force, must be taken as an evidence of assiduous training and docility, as one might say of Rarefied or Battified quadrupeds. Their "Bombastes Furioso," in which an infant of three years old takes a character, is, considering all things, marvellous; and a "Duetto Fantastique," in which the gymnastic fiddling in all sorts of complicated, contorted, and inconvenient postures, so popular when performed by adults at other places of entertainment, has been arranged for the drawing-room, is no less clever and astonishing.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Among the thousand-and-one entertainments schemed for Friday the 23rd, an evening which the public seem unanimously to have appointed to take the duties of Christmas Eve, is the full dress ball, under the direction of Mr. Henri Laurent. This gentleman's popularity among the artistic world, and skill as a conductor of dance-music have, we understand, already secured him very numerous promises of support. The visitors who, stimulated by an orchestra of eighty performers led by Laurent in person, manage to go through the two-and-thirty dances set down for them, will, we apprehend, hail with satisfaction the solid novelties (at a ball supper) of beef and plum-pudding that figure among other delicacies on the refreshment programme we have seen.

LECTURE ON FICHTE.—On Thursday evening, Mr. J. A. Heraud gave a lecture on Fichte, Junior's, new psychological work, to the members of the Urban Club—a society of artists and writers, who hold their meetings at the antique and picturesque hostelry at St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell. Here, with old Johnson frowning on him from the panels, and Goldsmith looking down with a kind of surprise, Mr. Heraud delivered a couple of hours' discourse on the great German philosophers, commencing with Kant, and concluding with the younger Fichte. Mr. Heraud handled his very difficult and profound subject with great skill, proceeding from proposition to proposition in a manner which, if it did not carry positive conviction, at least was extremely suggestive. The wonderful truths thus developed made a strong impression on his audience, and, doubtless, will set many of them reflecting on these grand and important themes. The Chairman (Mr. Stirling Coyne) expressed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Heraud for his interesting lecture; and the company then dispersed to permit the gratification of that lower portion of our organisation which is sustained by the creature comforts.

Postscript.

"THE LEADER" OFFICE, Friday Evening, Dec. 10th.

FRANCE.

THE *Moniteur* of to-day (Friday) announces that last night the health of Prince Jerome continued to improve.

The *Moniteur* also publishes an article explaining the law on the press, the wisdom and necessity of which (it says) has been proved by eight years' exercise.

* THE RUMOURED ABDICATION.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says:—The rumoured abdication of Franz Joseph, after ten years' reign, is really assuming some tangible shape. The origin of this scheme is not at Vienna, but at Prague, where the great mother and now venerable Egeria of the house of Hapsburg, Archduchess Sophia, holds her Court in the Hradschin Palace. This lady has already brought about two abdications, that of Ferdinand and of Archduke Charles; she rules the whole family, and has bitterly resented the banishment of her son, Archduke Maximilian, of whose voyage to Brazil I have twice spoken. Happily he has not reached Gibraltar. Forced into Messina by stress of weather, his further exile is stopped, and on him the Kaiserlich crown devolves, though Franz Joseph has children. This looks very wild, but such is the talk in Bohemia, as well as Hungary, where serious doubt always prevailed as to Franz Joseph having a right to reign, not having been crowned at Pesth with the diadem of King Stephen.

EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN BROWN.

CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN was executed at Charlestown on the 2nd. Previously to going to the scaffold he had an interview with several of his fellow conspirators, and accused some of them of treachery. The evening before the execution Brown had an interview with his wife. He died bravely. Numerous sympathy meetings had been held at New York on the evening of the 2nd.

COMMISSION ON THE REV. JAMES BONWELL.—The inquiry was resumed this day (Friday). After hearing further evidence, Dr. Twiss delivered the decision of the Commissioners, which was, that the conduct of the Rev. James Bonwell, prior and subsequent to the confinement of Elizabeth Yorath, and in respect to Mr. Bonwell being the father of the child so delivered, afforded sufficient grounds for further inquiry. They did not think it had been sufficiently proved that adulterous intercourse had actually taken place in the London diocese. It would be the duty of the Commissioners to transmit to the Bishop of London the evidence which had been laid before them, and also a report of their own upon the case. Dr. Shepherd, the registrar, then, by order of the Commissioners, declared the commission closed. In consequence of this decision, the Bishop will have to sit in the next stage of the hearing, with a legal assessor, and in the event of the case being proved against Mr. Bonwell, will be empowered to pass sentence. The further hearing cannot, in consequence of the legal forms which have to be gone through, take place for several weeks.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

LESSEE, Mr. E. T. SMITH.

The lessee has great pleasure in announcing the RE-OPENING of this NATIONAL THEATRE on BOXING-NIGHT, December 20th, with the GREATEST PANTOMIME COMPANY IN THE WORLD: Harry Boleno, Dickey Flexmore, Tom Mathews, Ikey Deulle, Milano, St. Maine, Tanner, Beckingham; Miss Sharpe, and Madame Boleno, &c., when he hopes to receive his old friends who have so kindly patronised him for the last seven years.

NOTICE.—The First Morning Performance commences on Wednesday, December 28th, at two o'clock.

The REDUCED PRICES as usual at this theatre, viz., upper gallery, 6d.; lower gallery, 1s.; pit and upper boxes, 2s.; first circle, 3s. 6d.; dress circle, 4s.; stalls, 5s.; private boxes, to contain two persons, 10s. 6d.; do., four persons, 1, 1s. and 2 guineas each.

Monday, December 20th, Her Majesty's servants will perform (first time at this theatre),

KING RENE'S DAUGHTER.

In which Miss Page, of the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, will make her first appearance, supported by Messrs. Verrier, Farrell, Delland, Peel, Mellon, Emery, and Mrs. Dowton.

After which, will be produced, on the usual scale of magnitude and magnificence, the new Grand, Original, Magical, Comical, Historical, Pastoral, Pantomime, founded on the old English story of the same name and entitled,

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK;

OR,

HARLEQUIN LEAP YEAR,

AND

THE MERRY PRANKS OF THE GOOD LITTLE PEOPLE.

"Up the airy mountain, down the rushy glen,
We daren't go a hunting, for fear of little men;
Wee folk, good folk, trooping all together,
Green jacket, Red Cap, and Grey Cock's Feather."

The New and Splendid Scenery, with Novel Effects, by WILLIAM BEVERLEY.

Assisted by Messrs Brew, Craven, Gompertz, W. Blew, &c.

The Masks, Allegorical Devices, and Designs for the Costumes by Dyk-vyn-kyn, the celebrated artist in Pantomime physiognomy.

The extensive Machinery by Mr. Tucker and assistants. The Tricks, Properties, Changes, and Transformations, by Mr. Needham, assisted by Mr. Glendon, &c.

The Gas Appointments by Mr. HINCKLEY.

The Costumes by Mr. PALMER and Miss DICKENSON.

The Comic Scenes by Mr. BOLENO and Mr. FLEXMORE.

The Overture and whole of the Music, partly founded on old English melodies, composed and arranged by Mr. J. H. TULLY.

"The Christmas Chimes Waltz," Koenig's last waltz, "The Fairies' Haunt," and "Volunteer March and Gallop."

Published by Hamilton (late Jolly), 24, Regent-street.

The Grotesque Burlesque Opening invented and written by E. L. BLANCHARD.

Author of Drury Lane pantomimes of "Hudibras," "Humming Top," "Jack and Jill," "Seven Ages of Man," "See Saw," "Jack Horner," "Robin Hood," &c.

The whole arranged and produced under the direction of Mr. ROBERT ROXBIE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

INDUCTION. THE ATMOSPHERE.

Forty-five miles above the surface of the earth, Remarkable appearance of the Weather in her Aurora Borealis Car.

The Weather, embodied on this occasion by Miss Mason.

Heat and Cold (her attendants), Miss Fahrenheit and Miss Reamur, Snow, Hail, Sleet, Mist, Rain, and Dew (her Aerial agents), Masters and Misses White, Brown, Black, Grey, Drizzle, and Mizzle.

Old Moore, Mr. Vox Stellorum; Zadkiel, Mr. G*****; Hanny, Mr. U. Tully; Pocket Almanack, Mr. Giltedge; Illustrated Almanack, Mr. D. Sign; Nautical Almanack, Mr. A. One.

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December—Messrs. Slippery, Drippy, Nippy, Showery, Flowery, Bowery, Hoppy, Croppy, Poppy, Wheezy, Sneezy, and Freesty.

Twenty-ninth of February (his first appearance these four years), Mr. Bisseltie; Twelfth Night, Mr. Sweetcake; Plough Monday, Mr. Yoke; St. Valentine, Mr. Billy Doo; Shrove Tuesday, Mr. Pancake; St. David's Day, Mr. Taffy; St. Patrick's, Mr. O'Tak; Lady Day, Miss Wantrent; All Fool's Day, Mr. Makegame; Easter Monday, Mr. Holiday; Whit Monday, Mr. Picnic; Longest Day, Mr. Short-night; St. Swithin, Mr. Heavywet; The Dog Days, Masters Bark, Yelp, Snap, and Growl; St. Partridge, Mr. Pop-abit; Michaelmas Day, Mr. Greengoose; St. Crispin, Mr. Cobbler; Fifth of November, Mr. Guido Fawkes; Lord Mayor's Day, Mr. C. T. Guy; Shortest Day, Mr. Long-night.

THE DON-JOHN IN JACK LAND.

Jack Cade, Jack Frost, Jack Straw, Jack and Jill, Jack in the Box, Jack Horner, Jack Sprat, Jack-the-Giant-Killer, and Jack-and-the-Beanstalk by a number of Jacks, who have kindly consented to turn up to make a good game.

Mystic Invocation, Incantation, and General Evaporation.

JANUARY.

"Awake, my muse, and once more tune thy string,
That I may of the various seasons sing.
Now stormy winter reigns—the sullen king
Does from his icy throne fierce tempests fling:
The piercing winds from northern regions blow,
The frozen ground is covered o'er with snow."

JACK'S COTTAGE AND WINTRY LANDSCAPE IN DEVONSHIRE.

Jack (the Hero of the famous history)... Mr. W. Templeton

Goody Greyshoes (his supposed Mother), Tom Mathews

Pettibagger (a Limb of the Law), Mr. Blacksheep; Sheriff's

Officer, Mr. Grabham; Schoolboys, Masters Hopscotch, Whiptop, Leapfrog, Hockey, Snowball, and High Bar-bare.

The Mystification, the Agitation, and the Visitation. FEBRUARY.

"Snow lying long, then melting on the plain,
Mellows the earth, prepares it for the grain."

THE GROTO OF THE PIXES BY MOONLIGHT.

Prism..... { Queen of the Pixes, or "Good" Miss Helen Little People } Howard

Crystalline (her principal attendant).... Miss Grace Darley

GRAND BALLET FANTASTIQUE.

By MADAME MORLARCHA, BALBO.

And upwards of One Hundred Coryphees and Ladies of the Ballet.

"They were seen to rise
From the charmed waters which still brighter grew
As the pomp passed to land, until the eye
Scarce bore the unearthly glory."

MARCH.

"Time brings variety—the ice-clad sire
Leaves Albion's shores with frosts and tempests dire."

A BREEZY HEATH.

The Calf by an Offspring of the Performing Bull—How Jack exchanges his calf for the seed of a leguminous plant, and puts his best foot foremost, Raising the Wind.

The Probation, the Alteration, and the Infatuation.

APRIL.

"Now do we view with joy the budding trees,
And flowers whose fragrance mixes with the breeze."

JACK'S KITCHEN GARDEN—EARLY DAWN.

Pixey Pas d'Arresoir—the Mystic Movement.

The Growth of the Beanstalk.

NOTA BENE.—A lapse of a month is supposed to take place between Jack's ascent and his arrival at the summit.

The Speculation—the Elevation—and the Ejaculation.

MAY.

"Now enters n the charming month of May.
The Fields and Groves are pleasant, fine, and gay."

THE GATES OF THE GIANT'S CASTLE.

Fairy of the Harp..... Miss Robinson

Fairy of the Golden Hen..... Miss Brown

Fee-Fo-Fum (the Giant)..... Mr Longlegs

The Giant's Baby..... Master Toddler

The Retaliation, Capitulation, and Congratulation.

JUNE.

"Time wings its flight, lo! Spring and Summer meet;
Fair Spring departs and Summer takes his seat," with

THE GOOD FAIRY IN HER FLORAL HOME.

The Animation, Illumination, Resplendent Decoration, and

BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATION.

Harlequins..... Signors MILANO and St. MAINE.

Crowns..... HARRY BOLENO and FLEXMORE.

Pantalons..... Messrs. G. TANNER and BECKINGHAM.

Columbines..... Madame BOLENO and Miss SHARPE.

Sprites..... { Signors NICOLLO, MARIA, GRATZANT, TIMBERLEY, GUARDANY, LIEGO, DIAGONY, and Co.

The comic business, illustrative of all the topics of the time, will embrace the features of every month.

JULY..... A Hot Day at the Seaside.

AUGUST..... A HOT DAY IN TOWN.

SEPTEMBER..... A Sporting Day in the Country.

OCTOBER..... A Lively Day in the Hop Season.

NOVEMBER..... A Foggy Day in London.

DECEMBER..... The Halls of Old Father Christmas, and appearance of Good Cheer. A General Greeting given to everybody All the Year Round.

A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME on Wednesday, December 28, and every Wednesday, till further notice.

Stage Manager, Mr. R. Roxby.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Last five nights of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews.

For three nights only.—"A Game of Speculation," and last three nights of "The Contested Election."

On Monday, December 19th, and on Tuesday and Wednesday, to commence at 7, with the comedy of A GAME OF SPECULATION. Mr. Adafie Hawk (his original character), Mr. Charles Mathews; Sir Harry, Mr. W. Farren; Earthworm, Mr. Chippendale; Mrs. Hawk, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, &c.

After which (for the 90th, 91st, 92nd, and last times) THE CONTESTED ELECTION. Mr. Dodgson (an attorney), Mr. Charles Mathews; Mr. Wapshot (a barrister), Mr. W. Farren; Mr. Honeybun (a retired wholesale grocer), Mr. Compton; Peckover (President of the Blue Lamps), Mr. Mr. Buckstone; Topper (Chairman of the Green Lions), Mr. Rogers; Mr. Gathercole (of the Flamboyant Beacon), Mr. Clark; Mr. Spitchcock (of the Flamboyant Patriot), Mr. Black; Mrs. Honeybun (Mr. Honeybun's second wife), Mrs. Charles Mathews; Clara (her step-daughter), Miss Eliza Weekes.

Concluding with SHOCKING EVENTS.

On Thursday, December the 22nd (for this night only), THE ROAD TO RUIN, Goldfinch, Mr. C. Mathews; Mr. Dornton, Mr. Chippendale; Young Dornton, Mr. Howe; Silky, Mr. Buckstone; Sophia, Mrs. C. Mathews; Widow Warren, Mrs. Wilkins.

After which PAUL PRY. Paul Pry, Mr. C. Mathews; Phoebe, Mrs. C. Mathews.

On Friday, November 23rd, Benefit and last appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Charles, Mr. C. Mathews; Lady Teazle (first time in England), Mrs. C. Mathews, with

LITTLE TODDLERS, and other Entertainments, being the last night of performance before the holidays.

The Haymarket Pantomime on Monday, December 20th. Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

To CLUBS, CHARITABLE and BENEFIT SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, and heads of large establishments, &c. Particulars of reduced excursion rates may be obtained on immediate application at the office, 2, Exeter Hall, between the hours of 12 and 7 daily.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.

Last four nights of performing before Christmas. The Theatre closed on Saturday, December 24th (Christmas Eve).

FIRST REPRESENTATION OF A NEW OPERA.

On Monday, December 19th, and the four following nights, will be presented, an entirely New Opera, entitled, VICTORINE. The music composed by Alfred Mellon; Julian, Mr. Sautier; Michel, Mr. Henry Haigh; Hector, Mr. H. Corri; Griffon, Mr. G. Honey; Captain Claude, Mr. Walworth; Lieut. Fomblayne, Mr. Bartleman; La Roche, Mr. Lyall; Soydeaut, Mr. Terrott; De Bohn, Mr. Sola; Louise, Miss Thirwall; Justine, Miss Ranco; Fanchon, Miss St. Clair; and Victorine, Miss Parepa.

To conclude with LA FIANCEE. Mdlle. Lequene, Pasquale, Pierron, Clara Morgan; Messrs. W. H. Payne, H. Payne, F. Payne, and Monte, Yandria.

Conductor, Alfred Mellon.

On Monday, December 20th (Boxing Night), will be produced a Comic Pantomime, to be called PESS IN BOOTS; OR, HARLEQUIN, AND THE FAIRY OF THE GOLDEN PALMS; with new Scenery, Dresses, Machinery, and Decorations.

On Wednesday, the 28th, and each succeeding Wednesday, A Morning Performance.

Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

Prices of Admission.—Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, 4s. 4d.; 2s. 3s.; 2s. 12s. 6d.; 1s. 5s.; 1s. 1s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

No charge for Booking, or Boxkeeper's fees.

On and after December 20th, the performance will commence at 7.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY DECEMBER 24TH.

MONDAY—Open at Nine.

TUESDAY TO FRIDAY—Open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.

SATURDAY—Open at Ten. Promenade Concert. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Season-tickets free, may be had at Half-a-Guinea each, available to April 30th, 1860.

Performances daily on the Great Organ, and by the Orchestral Band. The Picture Gallery remains open.

SUNDAY—Open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GREAT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 20TH, AND CONTINUED DAILY DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

The entire building lighted and warmed to Italian temperature, with a continued round of attractions and amusements from morning till night.

Among these will be found The Great Fancy Fair and Feast of Lanterns, will also appear, as fitted in the Bazaar and Great Transport decorated—Christmas Tree—Daily Concert, with the patriotic Riflemen's March.—The highly popular Campbell's Minstrels.—The Chantrel Family.—Complete Ballet Troupe.—The Drolleries of Sam Collins.—Professor Sinclair, the Great Wizard.—Mackey, the Inimitable, with his farm-yard illustrations. These, with the Evergreen Decorations of the Palace—the Fountains in play—the Camellias in bloom—the Picture Gallery, the varied attractions of the Fine Arts Courts, and other collections within the Palace—the Dissolving Views and Newly-Illustrated Lectures by Mr. J. H. Pepper, with special Pictorial Representations by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra—the Grotesque Shadows and Phantasmagoria on the Screen in the Great Central Transept, the Juvenile Recitations—Pantomime and all sorts of Collections of Toys—terminating with the delightful Illuminated Promenade—must render the Palace the resort of all holiday seekers.

The amusements under the direction of Mr. NELSON LEE.

On Monday, the Great Holiday, the doors will be open at 9—other days at 10. Admission, One Shilling; Children, sixpence.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. A. HARRIS.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. HOME TRUTHS, after which GOSSIP, on Wednesday. THE WONDERFUL WOMAN, followed every Evening, by a GRAND OVER-SESSMENT, in which Mons. Espinasse, (Fretter Dancour Comique, of La Scala (Milan), La Fenice (Venice), the Royal Opera (Berlin) and of the principal Continental Theatres, will appear with Mademoiselle Marquitta, assisted by the Ladies of the Corps de Ballet, in Le Grand Pas du Dervish de Faust, as danced by him above One hundred and fifty consecutive nights at the Theatre de la Porte St. Martin, Paris. To conclude with NURSEY CHICKWEED.

On Boxing-night will be produced a New Grand Comic Christmas Burlesque PANTOMIME, by H. J. Byron, Esq. entitled JACK THE GIANT KILLER, OR HARLEQUIN KING ARTHUR, AND THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE; Jack, Miss Louise Keeley, Mademoiselle Marietta Rosetti, Principal Danseuse of La Scala, Milan, is engaged, and will make her first appearance in this country, Dec. 26. Clown, Mr. A. Forrest, (his first appearance); Harlequin, Mr. Cormack; Pantaloon, Mr. Paulo; Columbine, Miss Caroline Adams.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee, Messrs. F. ROBSON and W. S. EMDEN.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

On Monday, and during the week (Saturday excepted), will be performed the new Farce, from the French, of "La Contre Basse," by Mr. H. Wigan, to be called A BASE IN-POSTOR. Characters by Messrs. G. Cooke, H. Cooper, and H. Wigan; Miss Cottrell and Mrs. Stephens.

After which a new Comedietta from "Le Moulin a Paroles," entitled THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. H. Wigan, W. Gordon, and H. Rivers; Miss Cottrell and Mrs. Stirling.

To be followed by the classic Extravaganza of MEDEA. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Addison; Miss Eliza Nelson, Mrs. Stephens, and Miss Cottrell.

To conclude with TOM NODDY'S SECRET. Characters by Messrs. Addison, W. Gordon, and H. Wigan. Misses Cottrell and Marston.

Doors open at 7. Commence at half-past 7.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.

Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.

Nearest theatre to Chelsea, Piccadilly, and Westminster, the Park being open to carriages and foot-passengers all hours of the night.

On Saturday next, Christmas Eve, New Farce, GARRIBALDI. Messrs. Charles Young, Barrett; Mesdames Evans, and Cecelia Rance.

To be followed by an entirely new sketch, entitled, A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY. Miss Wyndham, Mr. H. J. Craven.

To conclude with the New and Gorgeous Pantomime of PUNCH AND JUDY; OR, HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY OF THE CRYSTAL CAVES. Miss Lydia Thompson, and the Corps de Ballet. Clowns, Messrs. Paul Herring, and Granville; Pantaloon, Mr. Parker; Harlequin, Mr. Ash; Columbine, Miss M. Fowler.

THE PERFORMING DOGS.

Reduced Prices—Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Commence at 7.

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEE.

Sole Lessee and Directress, Madame Celeste.

On Monday, 19th and Tuesday 20 of Dec. a new Vaudeville Comedietta, entitled the KEY UNDER THE DOOR-MAT. Principal characters, Messrs. James Vining, John Rouse, &c.; Mesdames A. H. Hutton, and Julia St. George.

After which PARIS AND PLEASURE. Principal characters by Messrs. Walter Lacy, J. Vining, F. Villiers, J. Johnstone, Forester, &c.; Misses Julia St. George, Kate Saville, Neville, Hudspeth, and Madame Celeste.

To conclude with ST. MARY'S EVE. Madeline (her original character), Madame Celeste; Tom Baggs, Mr. John Rouse.

Box-office open from eleven to five daily.

NEW WEEKLY MAGAZINE

OF

POLITICS, LEGISLATION, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

THE OLD FASHIONED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, as regards mere intelligence, is fast being superseded, and must be replaced by that still superior species of publication which is exemplified in its leading articles. The pressure of activity in all matters—but more especially in literary and political affairs, has created an extraordinary rapidity of utterance; and such are the means now offered for the circulation of news, that no one is content to wait for it until the end of the week, but procures it every morning as he eats his breakfast, or rides in his railroad carriage.

In compliance with this remarkable necessity, ON AND AFTER

SATURDAY, 7TH OF JANUARY,

the long established and intellectual paper,

THE LEADER,

WILL CONSIST ENTIRELY OF

ORIGINAL ARTICLES,

BY WRITERS OF THE HIGHEST ABILITY IN THEIR VARIOUS PURSUITS;

and the character of a newspaper will so far be abandoned that nothing will be admitted but

A SPECIALLY WRITTEN ANALYSIS AND RECORD

OF ALL THE

POLITICAL, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The features of a Newspaper will, however, be thus far retained, that a RECORD of the most important EVENTS will be afforded, and occasionally highly important and historical Documents will be reprinted for future reference. But in recording important and remarkable events, a narrative style will be adopted, and nothing will be inserted that has not undergone such revision as to entitle it to rank with the original compositions. In truth, to use the apt phrase of a witty modern essayist, "the paste-pot and scissors will be banished from the sub-editor's room."

THE FEARLESS INDEPENDENCE which has always characterised THE LEADER will be continued and carried out to the extremest limit when thus issued as

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE;

and there will be no indecision in treating upon all subjects,

POLITICAL, CLERICAL, PROFESSIONAL, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, and ARTISTIC, without distinction of parties or persons, on sound philosophical principles; and without submission to Theological sects or Political cliques.

NATIONAL PROGRESS, in its largest, widest, and most exalted sense, is the only cause to be justly advocated; and although, happily, the days of revolution and violence in England are gone for ever, there are many vital questions connected with our social relations still to be inquired into, discussed, and resolved. Calm, fearless, and conscientious consideration of these is absolutely necessary for all parties and for the welfare of the nation; and

THE LEADER

AND

SATURDAY ANALYST

will amply and fully treat of all such with a deep

sense of the responsibility that rests on their exposition, and will take care to bring the knowledge, as well as the judgment, necessary for their satisfactory discussion. At the same time entertainment will not be banished from its columns, and its writers will rather elucidate their various subjects with the genius of worldly observation and practical knowledge than with the pedantry of mere scholastic erudition.

THE NEW CAREER thus designed for THE LEADER is, indeed, only carrying out to the extreme its original intention of TREATING INTELLECTUALLY all PUBLIC and SOCIAL MATTERS. The abandonment of the mere news, and the substitution of

A COPIOUS SET OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES,

will, it is hoped, not be displeasing either to its old Subscribers, or its new readers; for, being news-cramped by the daily papers, it is anticipated that they must prefer to the unavoidably stale intelligence, able commentary and powerful elucidation of the topics of the week.

No EXPENSE or labour will be spared in keeping together

A NUMEROUS STAFF

OF

ABLE, INFORMED, AND INFLUENTIAL WRITERS,

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SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTS, and

SOCIAL OCCURRENCES,

OF THE WEEK.

THE LEADER

AND

SATURDAY ANALYST,

A WEEKLY REVIEW AND RECORD

OF

POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND ARTISTIC EVENTS,

To be Published every Saturday in time for the Morning Mails, and a Friday Evening edition will also be published in time for the Country Mails.

PRICE FIVEPENCE—STAMPED, SIXPENCE.

A QUARTER—6s. 6d. per Post.

As a Specimen is far more explanatory than any description can be, a SAMPLE COPY of the first number of the New Series, to be published on Saturday, the 7th of January, will be forwarded to any one sending an order, and a postage stamp.

OFFICE.—18, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1859.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

THE GIRARDIN PAMPHLET.

ALTHOUGH an active and indefatigable writer, M. Girardin, has contributed to produce in France that unfortunate condition which Wordsworth described as "equally a want of books and men." He has appeared in all sorts of characters, advocating all sorts of principles, continually gaining notoriety, but never either deserving or winning respect. Acting upon the vulgarst principles of the literary and political adventurer, he forced a quarrel upon one of the noblest men in France, and the death of Armand Carrel, left a stain upon his character which, judging from his subsequent conduct, he has cared little to wipe out. M. Girardin has, with all his changes, been constant to three things, hatred to England, support of Russia, and the gratification of a restless vanity, inconsistent with noble ambition or regard for truth. That a pamphlet by such a man should possess any importance is a proof of the unfortunate state of the society in which he lives, and we

cannot doubt that if France had possessed, during his career, a free unfettered press like that of England, his shallow smartness would never have been accepted as compensation for integrity of purpose or accuracy of thought.

The Imperial Government seems to have been puzzled what to do with the pamphlet before us, but by first stopping, and then admitting it into circulation, it has laid itself open to the imputation of desiring to use that irritation against England, which it is the chief object of M. Girardin's labours to produce. In a country where despotism has encouraged political ignorance and demoralisation, men of the Girardin stamp are likely to be mischievous, for tyranny creates an atmosphere more favourable to the growth of vicious principles than of virtuous thoughts. M. Girardin exhibits an unblushing dexterity in the use of the materials which it suits him to employ. With a pretended desire for peace, he preaches doctrines that would involve Europe in prolonged and sanguinary war. Affirming a desire for free trade, he stimulates hatred against that country whose influence is most powerfully directed to its achievement. Wearing a cloak of benevolence, he sows the seeds of rancour. Under the forms of the syllogism he sets the principles of logic at defiance; and, availing himself of the cant of morality, he exerts all his insidious energy to confound the primary distinctions between right and wrong. According to his opinion, all great public questions are at a standstill, and all diplomacy abortive, because Europe has no public law. Popular right denies the divine right of kings, which legitimacy still affects to believe in; the right of conquest denies the right of nationality, and the right of nationality denies the right of conquest. Out of this conflict all the evil comes; and, according to him, must come, until one set of rights is recognised, without restriction, by the general voice. In the moral thimble-rig, which M. Girardin works with significant dexterity, phrases change about in meaning and position, and nationality is imputed, denied, praised, or ridiculed, according to the varying exigencies of the political game. If the claims of nationality are to be respected, he tells us that unless Ireland is emancipated as well as Italy, Poland as well as Hungary, and all Greece, as much as a portion of it, "inequality will be grafted on iniquity." To render the practical recognition of nationality impossible, not only are all conceivable and impracticable demands to be made in Europe, but the inhabitants of British India and French Algeria are to be reckoned among the "nations" whose self-government must be secured, in order to give the people of Tuscany or the Romagna a right to manage their own affairs. By way of a further blow to nationality, this pretended friend of liberty asserts that, if its principle be adopted, nothing can be more unjust than the union (*solidarité*) between a people and its government!

But the confusion is not yet sufficiently confounded. To be consistent, M. Girardin, having demonstrated the impossibility of nationality, ought to accept what he asserts to be the only alternative—the opposing principle of conquest, and towards this he inclines; but he must first make it ridiculous, by affirming that—"to deny the right of conquest is to shatter the unity of the political system in the nineteenth century, as Luther shattered the Catholic unity of the sixteenth century; and to expose populations to the same struggles, the same persecutions, the same exterminations, and the same wars—wars not only of territories, but of principles—that is to say, to wars the most cruel, and the most long." The confusion here introduced is one of time, place and circumstance, and the writer would have us believe that we must either recognise all conquests or none; reverse all that has taken place since the world began, or reopen an era of aggression, and summon another "Wandering Jew of Victory," as he calls Napoleon I., to pursue again his devastating career.

M. Girardin says, if the partition of Poland was an immense fault, and the re-establishment of that kingdom necessary to the security of Europe, merely abstaining from revenging Waterloo cannot comprise the whole duty of France. In like manner, he says, that if it is true that Russia threatens Europe, through Constantinople, France has more to do than rest quiet at home. If Austria in Italy is a source of danger, why abandon Venice? This style of argument would reduce

political action to an impossibility: it says either redress all wrongs, or none, either restrain all evil doers, or let all alone. Such a system may help a journalistic Ishmael to raise his hand against everybody, and create a disorder which he may turn to his own profit, but it can establish nothing of practical utility, either in the regions of speculation or of fact.

According to M. Girardin, England has a foreign policy—to distribute her productions. Austria has a policy—to bind together and enlarge her bundle of states. Prussia has a policy—to counter-balance Austria. Russia has a policy—to execute the will of Peter the Great; but France has no foreign policy at all, and has had none since she gave up that of conquest. Napoleon I. is dismissed as having made conquests without a policy, and Napoleon III., is praised for good intentions, but still declared destitute of this indispensable attribute of sovereignty. Then comes the instigation to a policy which would—until he deserted it—satisfy M. Girardin; and that is, to establish what he calls, a “maritime equilibrium. A mere embarkation on our coasts, would, he thinks, lead to nothing but a re-embarkation; and he deprecates serving London as England served Copenhagen, “because one act of barbarity does not justify another.” Still the reign of peace and commerce cannot commence until England has been forced to give up Gibraltar and the Ionian Islands, evacuate Aden and restore Perim; and he asserts that a coalition of all the nations of Europe, with the United States of America, would bring this about without war, for England would be afraid of opposing the world in arms; and the same combination might declare the Dardanelles permanently free. Louis Napoleon was wrong in joining England in the Crimean war, because attacking any naval power, helps to maintain our “feudal supremacy” over the sea. Guizot was wrong in protesting against the absorption of Cracow—he should have directed the French Ambassador at Vienna to illuminate in honour of the atrocity, because it was a violation of the settlement of 1815 by one of the parties to that affair. It did not concern France to stop the aggression of Russia in Turkey, because it would have reopened the era of conquests,—and has not France a large army with nothing particular to do? The Isthmus of Suez is the weak point in England’s cuirass: let France pierce it; for if France and Russia are agreed, they will hold the Dardanelles, and “certain of being followed by America,” they can say to England—“Strait against strait. Gibraltar against the Dardanelles.” If this should not bring England to reason, let France say to Spain “Never mind—count on me. Take and keep Tangiers.” Mr. Bright will be astonished to find that all this incentive to violence and crime is merely to shut up custom houses, and promote the exchange of goods—things which are, of course, impossible while England commands the sea.

As some of the Girardin schemes would compromise the rights of nations, we are told that “nationality is a deceitful word;” that if they had immunity from oppressive taxation and conscription, it could not matter to the Lombards whether they belonged to Austria or to Sardinia. “What can national independence matter if there is individual liberty?” “Between conquest, which is the right of the strong, and liberty, which is the right of the weak, there is no room for nationality, which is a fact, but is wanting in right.” But enough of this tricky charlatan, whose appeals are to low motives and base passions; and whose principles—if they can be dignified with the name, would make rapacity and chicanery the moving springs of international action. It is not by such advisers that France can profit, and if we thought M. Girardin susceptible of improvement, we should recommend him, in the words of Tennyson, to

“Let the ape and tiger die.”

THE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

If every column in the daily papers relating to the volunteer riflemen could be matched by a column of efficient defenders, we should soon be in a condition to laugh at assault; but it is worth inquiring, whether the people are acting wisely in simply following the Government lead? or whether the authorities in this, as in other instances, have made good their claims as distinguished pro-

fessors in the sublime science of “how not to do it?” The war of to-day is distinguished from the wars of yesterday by its crowding into the shortest space of time the results of the labour of previous years. We go from London to Edinburgh in a few hours, because millions of capital and a prodigious amount of work was previously directed to render such an achievement possible, and it would be as easy for us to travel on an unprepared road at the rate of forty miles an hour, as to fight a modern battle without a previous accumulation of the immense machinery required. Scientific weapons and tactics have made skilled labour, when applied to military affairs, of more importance than they used to be; but they are far from having diminished the demand for numbers, and recent campaigns have been remarkable for the quantity of men engaged. It is, moreover, tolerably certain that, if we were attacked at all, it would be by an assemblage of military and naval forces such as have never before been brought into combined action. This feeling has prompted to the formation of volunteer corps. If quality only had been wanting, a little hammering of official stupidity in Parliament and out of it, would have sufficed to enable the British army to leave all competitors behind; but there has been a just conviction that the regular forces (whose cost has reached about six and twenty millions a-year) would not suffice, unless largely aided by great numbers of the civilian class.

Considering the extent of coast to be defended, and the number of roads and railways that would have to be secured against the successful march of any force that managed to effect a landing, it would be a low computation to say that we ought to have half a million of men accustomed to handle a rifle, and at least moderately trained in military evolutions and drill. If we look at the efforts made in former times, when our population was much smaller, this ought to be an easy task, and it would be soon accomplished, if official perversity and public apathy did not stand in the way. In case of invasion, men beyond forty would, no doubt, contribute their quota to the national forces; but that portion of our population best adapted for training, and upon whom our chief reliance should be placed, are those who belong to what is called the soldiers’ age, from twenty to forty. Of these, we had in Great Britain alone 3,193,496 at the time of the census of 1851; showing, as the report observed, that in thirty years this portion of our people had increased by a vast army of more than twelve hundred thousand men. Allowing for the increase of population since 1851, and adding men of forty and upwards, who would take part in a good system of training, we may assume that we have, after all deductions, about three millions, well adapted to learn something of the soldier’s art. It should not, therefore, be a difficult task to get one-sixth of this mass decently taught. If we rely on the richer classes alone, we shall proceed a very little way in getting the desired numbers, for the rich, or even the well-to-do, constitute a small minority. Mr. Newmarch tells us, that in England and Wales 75 per cent. of the dwelling-houses are under £10 annual rent, and if we remember that no small proportion of the remaining 25 per cent. of better class houses are let out in lodgings, we shall see that more than three-quarters of the adult males must be excluded from any volunteer system that involves considerable expense. The Government proposition, upon which the upper and middle class are acting, practically excludes all these valuable people, and will only have the country defended by persons respectable enough to keep a gig. The State plan, “how not to do it,” sticks to the Castlereagh Act against drilling, and only relaxes its stringency in favour of those who can buy such a uniform as the Lord-Lieutenant would like to see at his dinner table, and subscribe one or two guineas a year, besides entrance fees and various contingent expenses. We have omitted the cost of a rifle because the Government has offered to lend a certain proportion. The possession of one by each individual is, however, indispensable to a good system. The Cabinet has no objection to rich men subscribing to pay the expenses of a few poor men, but the “Charitable Rifles” are not likely to be a numerous class. As a rule, £10 down, and £2 2s. a year, besides the expense of getting to remote practising grounds, and other minor outgoings, are the penalties for shouldering a musket and swearing to defend not only the

country, but all future Charles I.’s, against all future Oliver Cromwells, and all future James II.’s, against all future Princes of Orange. In St. Pancras it was stated that the outfit of their proposed corps should not exceed £4 a head. But even this and the annual subscription, not only excludes the working man, but also the sons of small tradesmen, who could not afford anything of the kind.

It is quite possible to teach a man military drill without putting him into an uniform; and considering the object in view, it is very silly to exclude all who cannot undergo the expense of purchasing the productions of military tailorscraft. Whenever the state was likely to require the services of the Volunteers, and wearing some uniform became a necessity, it ought to undertake the duty of supplying it, excepting only where persons were rich enough and willing to provide for themselves. In old times, when the Government really did want the people to know the use of arms, archery grounds were maintained at public local expense. Now, that the Government is only playing with the question, and half afraid of it, the arduous task of providing rifle grounds, and the outlay attached thereto is entirely thrown upon private individuals and adds immensely to the difficulties of success. Nor do the obstacles end here, for quarrels and dissensions about the choice of officers—all arising out of needless Government meddling, are of continual occurrence in the new formed corps. Then the uniform has been a bone of contention; some Lords Lieutenant seeming to be of opinion, that its main object was to make the rifleman a good mark to be shot at, and to be of as little use as possible, in protecting its inhabitant against the inclemency of the weather. With all these discouragements, it is plain that only a sharp panic can keep the thing going, and that twelve months of renewed confidence would dissipate nine-tenths of the rifle corps into thin air. The machinery for doing what is necessary might be simple enough. Let localities, parishes, or municipal corporations, provide practising grounds and keep them in repair; let the Government supply teachers, who will drill any respectable man who offers to undergo a course of lessons at convenient hours; and let those who choose form regiments or battalions, selecting their own officers, except the colonel—with a proviso that no one should receive a commission without proving his capacity, by undergoing an examination.

We know the middle class were at one time alarmed at the prospect of working men possessing arms and knowing how to handle them, but this is passing away, being merely a variety of the timid spinster objection to anything that would “go off.” We have got beyond the stage at which a “servile war” is possible; and as our working men, even under the irritation of strikes, seldom use the weapons they do possess in the shape of fists and sticks, there is no reason to expect that they would grow sanguinary by shouldering a gun. So far from military training weakening the bonds of society, it would have the opposite effect; and men who were accustomed to respect and obey their officers would be the last to desire to get up a riot or a civil war. The untrustworthy portion of the population would not voluntarily put themselves under discipline at all; and if any millowner should still indulge in idle terrors, there are plenty of country gentlemen who would restore his peace of mind, by showing him that the great house was not besieged because Hodge knew how to march and win the shooting prize presented by the squire at a village feast.

STATESMEN’S FOLLIES.

No Englishman will controvert the assertion recently made by a Frenchman, that the egotistic pursuit of war by Napoleon I. was a great folly. It inflicted wounds on France that remain open even now, and destroyed himself. That the policy of Napoleon III. is equally foolish, as is also asserted, cannot be known till its consequences have come into existence. At present, it has involved him and France in great difficulties, which are perhaps not insuperable. His success, and the very existence of his Government, are substantial proofs of the folly of his immediate predecessors and their advisers. Their statesmanship was not beneficial either to themselves or their country. We have no occasion, however, to

seek for examples of foolish statesmanship abroad, where they undoubtedly abound,—as the condition of Italy, Hungary, Austria, the small states of Germany, and Spain, testifies—for they are numerous at home, and the week supplies its usual specimens.

"In the last generation the sympathies and admiration of the world were roused for Mexico the rich and magnificent, the treasury of her former masters, and the hope of the enterprising." Now, "Mexico is in the lowest depth of degradation; her Government alternate tyranny and anarchy; her people sinking yearly lower into the slough of ignorance and helplessness; her glorious capital, with its palaces and churches, going slowly to decay, and her land returning to a state of nature." It was the boast of a much-honoured statesman of that sympathising generation, that he had "called into existence a new world to redress the balance of the old." It is of little importance that Mr. Canning's vain boast was a plagiarism from a Colonel Davies, then one of the least honoured speakers of the Liberal party, who, in the same words, had recommended some time before, only then to be despised, the policy adopted by Mr. Canning; but it is of consequence to observe, that there have followed, from Mr. Canning's interference with the New World, very disastrous consequences to all its then rising republics. In every case, too, we regret to say that the evil influence of the unfledged or bankrupt representatives of Mr. Canning and his successors at the Foreign Office, over the unfortunate fate of these republics may be traced. They never ceased to find in their own superior wisdom, and in the superior wisdom of their employers, a justification for interfering with the governments of these republics. The very one in question, now a signal mark, according to the description of the *Times*, is a special proof of this. Mexico has never, since 1825, been without a very meddling English representative, nor without numerous English residents, merchants, mine-owners, and others who have continually harassed the Government of Mexico by the influence of the English Government. We can say, with some knowledge of the subject, that there has been no political disturbance there in which our agents and several of our countrymen have not taken a part. They suffer now; England suffers in her trade; and Mexico suffers; and all the republics of South America suffer, from the interference of English statesmanship. Under the pretext of protecting trade it has weakened and degraded these Governments, just as interference in Turkey weakens and degrades the Sultan's Government. It has contributed very much, we believe, to bring about the general anarchy in which at length all security for persons and property has disappeared. If Mr. Canning called the new world into existence, it was somewhat after the fashion of infanticides, to starve or strangle it before it could become a rival. The present condition of Mexico, and the other republics of America formed out of the old Spanish colonies, is an unanswerable comment on Mr. Canning's plagiarised wisdom.

The papers this week, too, full of instruction as they always are when they record the facts of our daily lives, have published a circular of the Admiralty, dated December 10th, imposing some restrictions on the use of the "cat" in the Royal Navy. The seamen are to be divided into two classes, men of an established good character, and of men whose conduct has not entitled them to a certificate of good character. All men on first entering the navy or reserves are to be placed in the first class. This is a step, therefore, to relieve all seamen, hereafter, from flogging. Our youthful maritime population will, by-and-bye, not be deterred by a dread of the horrid punishment arbitrarily inflicted, or by anything—except the diabolical reputation, which persevering in its use, so long has naturally acquired for the navy—from entering the service. Here after, as this reputation dies out, and as the new hands and the good hands predominate over the old and the degraded hands, the navy may become an agreeable and desirable employment for the multitude, and the scandal will disappear, of her Majesty's naval service being the only service of the entire empire which ever wants, and cannot get, an abundance of men. We highly and cordially approve of this abolition of flogging, as far as it goes; but we must add, that retaining flogging for any purpose, even when sanctioned by a court martial, is inconsistent. The order does not go

far enough to satisfy justice, though it may, on that account, meet less opposition from the tyrants of the old school. We fancy that many difficulties and even quarrels may be engendered by the division of a crew into classes, subjected to different laws, and yet messing and living together. The disciplinarians, however, have had the matter all their own way, and will have it still, and we must wait for time to teach them the folly of retaining corporeal punishment at all, as it has at length taught them the folly of applying it to men who hereafter enter the navy. That they now so far give it up, because they cannot otherwise get men, is a proof of consummate folly in having so long continued it.

We make this accusation with some knowledge of the facts. We have a pamphlet lying before us, published in the year 1813, in which the effects of naval discipline, arbitrary punishments, flogging, &c., in keeping men out of the service, are pointed out. It shows that this system is a consequence and remnant of old barbarity, and that it also is the cause why the fleet does not, at any time, get as many men as it can require. We know that this pamphlet attracted some notice, and that its recommendations were enforced both in the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Times*. The author's opinions found favour with the Edinburgh Reviewers, and the Whigs, though when they were in office they maintained, like the Tories, the old usages.

About 1813, the first restriction was placed on the previously quite-unlimited power of every naval captain to flog or punish the seamen at his discretion. Since the end of the great war the subject has been continually adverted to in Parliament. Reason, justice, humanity, have all pleaded for the abolition of arbitrary flogging, and by the disciplinarians, in spite of these appeals, it has, till now, been obstinately preserved. The effects continue; they outrage our youth, and the navy cannot get men. The present circular tardily acknowledges the wisdom of the principle which all preceding Admiralties have resolutely pooh-poohed. Through half a century the Admiralty has been deaf and blind to every just and human sentiment. Nothing could rouse the fossilised disciplinarians, and convert them into living parts of civilised life. They found dignity in doing wrong, and to convey a conviction of error to them was impossible till they suffered personally. The moral cuffs they have received from the press have at length prevailed, where the sense of humanity and honour had no force. They were permitted by the Legislature to do wrong, and have degraded the naval service and dishonoured the nation in the eyes of the world, as well as wasted millions of money. They supply another example of statesman's follies.

When we reflect on the mischief statesmanship has done, we can but dread that what it is now doing, with our approbation, is just as foolish and mischievous as what it did with the approbation of our fathers and grandfathers,—just as foolish as what Bonaparte did with the applauding shouts of all France. Lord St. Leonards has published, and the *Times* has repeated his profound conviction that the men on strike foolishly followed a foolish leader to do wrong. The men are prone to an infirmity which seems universal. They follow leaders in a most unreasonable manner, just like the French and the English, into evil courses. To go wrong is common to all mankind. To go in flocks, or after a fashion, or after some hero, is as natural to men as to sheep; and when a leader goes wrong—a clique or society, be it of builders or carpenters—a whole community goes wrong too. Calm reflection may make Lord St. Leonards and journalists a little chary in stigmatising the infirmity of the builders, lest they hit a very glaring vice of their own, and a custom of the mass of mankind.

DON NERI CORSINI, MARCHESE DE LAJATICO.

THE recent death of the Marquis de Lajatico, Special Envoy of the Provisional Tuscan Government, is an event greatly to be deplored at the present critical juncture of Italian affairs. Despatched to London by his countrymen on an honorable mission, he has fallen a victim to a loathsome and contagious disease in this capital, where sanitary measures and regulations absorb a larger amount of attention and expense than in any other city of the civilized world. Without

looking at secondary causes, however, but treating the event as one directly under the control of Providence, we may yet be permitted to express our deep regret that Italy should have lost a son sprung from one of her most illustrious families at a moment when, according to human views, she has the utmost need of all the talent, influence, and patriotism which can be brought to bear upon her political deliberations and the conduct of her foreign and domestic diplomacy.

The Corsini family have shared largely in the glories and reputation, the vicissitudes and reverses of Florentine history during several centuries. They trace their ancestry back to the eleventh century but were not established at Florence until the thirteenth. Fifty-six Priors and eight Gonfalonieri of Justice were furnished by them to the Republic. The last to fill the latter office was Neri Corsini in 1295. Born in 1244, he was a citizen of great importance in the Republic. He belonged to the popular or Guelph party, and constantly opposed the magnates or Ghibellines. In pursuance of this object he caused the erection of the fortresses of San Giovanni and Castelfranco in the Valdarno, against the Ubaldini and the Pazzi. According to the usage of the period and country, the Corsini entered largely into commercial affairs, and the riches and influence which they thus obtained were almost unlimited. Matteo, who lived in the fourteenth century, was one of the most opulent of Italian merchants. He also occupied himself with letters, and left a book of "Domestic Memoirs," still preserved in manuscript in the Corsini library at Rome. A work written by him, called "De Questionibus" is no longer extant, but one bearing the title "Rosario della vita," was published at Florence in 1845, under the supervision of Sig. Polidori. The brother of Matteo, Tommaso, was one of the greatest citizens of Florence, and may be numbered among the wise and great men, who co-operated in rendering the Republic powerful and respected at that period. He was professor of civil law. His political life terminated in 1353. He assumed the device of Knight of Santa Maria Gloriosa, devoted himself, during the latter years of his existence, to religion, and died in 1366. Some of his legal consultations exist in manuscripts in the Magliabeca Library. A legal treatise written by him, "Consilium Matrimoniale," was printed at Frankfurt, in 1580. Three sons of Tommaso each left a name to posterity;—Pietro was bishop of Volterra and Florence, and also wore the purple. By the Emperor Charles IV. he was empowered to transmit to his episcopal successors the title of Prince of the Sacred Roman Empire, which had been conceded to him as a reward for his talents and services in restoring peace between Charles and the other German princes. He had been held in high esteem by Gregory XI, and took a very active part in the new Papal election which was very near conferring upon him the pontifical dignity, but which resulted in the choice of Urban VI. The great western schism followed, and the opposition election of the anti-Pope, Clement VII., whom Pietro accompanied to Avignon, was mainly due to him. For the part which he took in this transaction, he was excommunicated by the Roman pope, and deprived of his cardinalate. Repenting of this error, or at least professing to do so, he endeavoured to repair it by writing "De Schismate Jugulando." He was present at the conclave at which Benedict XIII. was elected, and himself convoked a conclave at Villeneuve, near Avignon, in 1405, where he laid down the principles which were afterwards adopted by the Council of Constance. Giovanni, his brother, was grand seneschal to the King of Armenia, and afterwards governor of Rhodes. In 1374 the Grand Master of the Order of Jerusalem conferred upon him all the possessions held by the order in that city. Filippo, the third brother, was a celebrated juris-consult, Knight of the Golden Spurs, and Count Palatine. He honourably fulfilled at least twenty-six embassies on behalf of the Florentine republic, and died universally regretted in 1421.

Another Filippo Corsini, who died some seventy years later, was one of the brightest ornaments of the famous Academy of the *Orti Oricellari*, as attested by the letters addressed by him to Lorenzo the Magnificent, preserved in the Medicean archives. We have now reached the sixteenth century, the last century of Italian freedom, and the beginning of the lengthened period of slavery

under which Italy has ever since groaned, to a greater or less degree. In 1528, Francesco di Luca, a member of the Corsini family and captain of the Guelph party, was one of that small but renowned band of men who defended their country with the utmost zeal and disinterestedness during the memorable siege of Florence. After the capitulation of the city, he was sent with others to the imperial camp as a hostage for the performance of the stipulated conditions. Upon the establishment of the principality he was banished to the kingdom of Naples. He was afterwards declared a rebel, a price was set upon his head, and his property confiscated because, when the Florentines took up arms against the Medici, he quitted his exile to join their ranks. He is said to have been among the flower of the free city of Florence. He loved it most disinterestedly, and was in return ardently beloved by the people for his exemplary conduct.

In the seventeenth century many members of the Corsini family held offices connected with the grand ducal court. Octavius, Archbishop of Torso, was sent as Papal Nuncio to France by Gregory XV. The Imperial library of Paris contains a letter written by him to Louis XIII., in which Corsini urges the king to continue the war against the Huguenots. He was recalled by Urban VIII., and made Prefect of the Romagna and Exarchate of Ravenna. Neri, his nephew, Archbishop of Damiat, afterwards Cardinal, Nuncio to the Court of France in 1652, and Legate to Ferrara in 1688, much distinguished himself, as also did Filippo, the son of Neri. He travelled over Europe with Ferdinand II., rather as a friend than a courtier, and wrote an account of his travels. He loved and patronized letters and the arts, and was one of the most conspicuous of the *Crusca* Academicians. Lorenzo, the brother of Filippo, became Pope, under the title of Clement XII., and is equally celebrated in history as prince and pontiff. He was born April 7, 1652; was made Cardinal, May 17, 1706; Bishop of Frascati in 1725; and elected Pope in July, 1730. His first care was to reform many of the abuses of the preceding reign, to replenish and restore order to the finances, which had been nearly exhausted by the malversation of Cardinal Coscia, whom he caused to be confined in the castle of St. Angelo and undergo a rigorous examination. The war, of which Italy was the centre during his pontificate, caused him much embarrassment. The presence of the Imperial and Spanish troops was so great a burden upon the inhabitants of the provinces that, in order to lighten their grievances, he partly furnished supplies from his private treasury, and thus won the regard of his subjects. He ably and honourably directed the church for nearly ten years; had the reputation of being pious, just, and beneficent, and died Feb. 6, 1740.

The two nephews of Clement, Bartolommeo and Neri Maria, resided at his Court, and were distinguished personages in the eighteenth century. The former, disappointed in his expectations of the crown of Parma and of Florence, followed Charles III. to Naples, and was sent as viceroy to Sicily, where he distinguished himself for his wisdom and ability during the prevalence of the pestilence. Neri had much influence in the election of Benedict XIV. and Clement XIII. and XIV. He was an earnest opponent of the Jesuits, and had the reputation of being a Jansenist, which sect perhaps maintains as large a proportion of Scriptural truth as is compatible with adherence to Romanism. In 1745 Charles III. recalled him to Naples, and chose him as president of the ministerial council. He was made a Spanish grandee of the first rank by Philip V. in 1739. His death took place in 1752.

In the next generation Bartolommeo and Lorenzo were counsellors of state to Joseph II. and Pietro Leopoldo. From the former are descended the Corsini of the present century, Don Tommaso and his son, Don Neri, whose untimely death has just occurred. Tommaso was appointed by the Grand Duke ambassador to the First Consul of the French Republic. He was also the ambassador of Maria Louisa of Bourbon, Queen of Etruria, at Milan, at the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon as King of Italy, and was a senator of Paris during the French empire. After the arrangement of Italian affairs, following the Congress of Vienna, Don Tommaso returned to Tuscany, where he was reinstated in the offices

and emoluments he had enjoyed before the change of government. Pius IX. made him a senator of Rome in 1847 and 1848. In the exercise of his functions he acquired the affection of the Roman populace, and the esteem of the Pontiff, who highly appreciated his intelligence and probity. On the Pope's departure for Gaeta, Don Tommaso quitted office, and, although sympathizing with the Liberal party, retired into private life. In 1852 he returned to Rome, and became a member of the Financial Consulta. He died on the 6th January, 1856, leaving four sons. Don Neri, Marquis of Lajatico, was born in 1810, and early entered the Tuscan military ranks. His political life only began in 1847. Major-General and Governor of Leghorn, he was one of those who warmly advised the Duke to grant a constitution before he was compelled to do so by revolutionary pressure. After the disquietudes of 1848, he retired to Piedmont, and took no part in diplomatic business until the affairs of his country again demanded his services early in the present year.

The palace of the Corsini at Rome is well known to English visitors. It is one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind, is situated in the Lungara, not far from the Porta Settimana, and was built from designs by Fuga. Among many pictures of value, its walls exhibit the "Ecce Homo!" of Guericcio; the "Holy Family" of Bartolommeo; Raffaele's "Fornarina," repainted by Giulio Romano; "Paul III. when Cardinal," and Murillo's celebrated "Virgin."

We can only hope that this illustrious family, some members of which still remain at Florence, will be as rich in descendants as it has been in ancestors, ever ready to promote the welfare and glory, not only of Florence, but of the whole Italian peninsula.

NEW METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS.

We observe that there are several schemes to be laid before the Parliament next session, which have different modes of supplying what all must feel to be a great desideratum. It takes a City man, now, an hour to travel by omnibus from the Bank to the Great Western—as long as his journey from that station to Reading, forty miles distant. 'Tis time this anomaly should be put an end to. The schemes which we are now about to notice are on the north side of the Thames; the southern side stations are more easily accessible.

1st. The Metropolitan Railway, for the construction of which Acts have been already granted.

2nd. The City of London Railway (Mr. Richd. Bell's scheme). This proposes to purchase the Regent's Canal, and using the entire line of route to Limehouse, convert it into a railway, and, by a cutting, from the City-road to Moorgate.

3rd. The Great Northern Railway proposition, to extend their line to Farnival's Inn, and from that extension, in Gray's Inn-lane, a line direct across to Tokenhouse-yard.

4th. The Central Railway, which proposes to convert the Regent's Canal into a railway; and also to form extensive docks in addition to the one at Limehouse.

In noticing these various projects, we shall limit our remarks to the point—how do they each provide for giving the Londoners ready access to the railway stations, and relieve the streets of the present overcrowded traffic?

The Metropolitan Company, although their Acts have been long obtained, have, as yet, not put a spade into the ground, but we hear that they are about to begin. The Corporation of London is pledged to give certain support to this scheme, as it embodies means of joining the Cattle Market, at Islington, with the new Dead Meat Market, about to be erected in Smithfield. This railway is to begin at the Great Western station at Paddington, and proceed by tunnel along the New-road to King's-cross, and thence by open cutting to Victoria-street, at the foot of Holborn-hill. Now, the tunnel portion we take to be the great difficulty of the Company—it cannot be less than two miles and a-half—and would cause, during its formation, the entire disruption of the New-road: as we suppose it can only be done by making a trench; for tunnelling this made subsoil is out of the question; and we think few travellers would use this mode, instead of, as at present, by omnibus or other vehicle.

The City of London Railway (Mr. Bell's) was

propounded to the Select Committee on Railway Communication, presided over by Mr. W. Jackson, and is reported in the blue-book issued by that Committee. It proposes to unite the Great Western, North Western, Great Northern, and Eastern Counties by its line, and make a great station in front of Fore-street, close to Moorgate, by which means we judge that a traveller might, from the heart of the City, reach Paddington in twenty minutes. We think, also, it would tend to relieve the City of its over crowded traffic. By the Regent's canal portion there is no destruction of property. It also proposes to make a direct line by open cutting from the basin of the canal in the City-road to Fore-street (some 360 yards from the Bank of England) through property of the poorest description—the back-slums of Milton-street. By the map we see that from Cumberland-basin the canal is only half-a-mile from Portland-place, an extension of this portion, which by consent of the Government, could easily be made, would be a great boon to the west-end of London.

The scheme of the Great Northern being for the exclusive use of one Company, is objectionable, and it must be very costly, as a great portion of the property is valuable. But, knowing the locality of its terminus, we do not see how the traffic it brings is to be dispersed; all the streets thereabouts are narrow and over-crowded at the present time. We understand this scheme is likely to meet with powerful opposition.

Lastly comes the Central, or another scheme for using the Regent's canal; but it offers no accommodation for either the city or west-end traveller. The dock element will cause the dock companies to oppose it: and as it presents no proposal to relieve London of the inconvenient traffic, it is not likely to meet the approval of the Board of Trade.

Looking at the map of London and the several plans in question we cannot but think that a fusion of the Metropolitan and the City of London would accomplish all that can be desired. Let the former, abandoning its tunnel from Paddington to King's-cross, and continuing its line from the Cattle-market to Victoria-street and Smithfield, join Mr. Bell's line at Maiden-lane. By this means there may be three stations to supply the wants of the metropolis—viz., Moorgate, Farringdon-street, and Portland-place; and the streets, we take it, would be released of a host of Paddington 'busses, besides railway vans without count.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

(FROM A CONTRIBUTOR.)

FLORENCE.

THERE is no use in painting the devil black, and by the same rule, even the Grand Duke of Tuscany deserves his due. No good is done to the liberal cause by denying plain facts, and, however impressed you may be with the principles of civil and religious freedom, and the inherent rights of man, you cannot deny that, in material respects, Tuscany must have been a well-governed country. Of course, if a Liberal stranger looks at everything through "Casa Guidi" windows, he will form a highly poetical conception of the wrongs of Italy, but if he walks out along the country roads alone, as I have done, I think his opinions will be considerably modified. Theory is all very well, but fact is better; and I contend, in despite of all gainsayers, that good roads, clean, well-furnished cottages, stout, healthy children, well-stocked farms, and absence of priests and beggars, are symptoms inconsistent with the existence of long-continued misgovernment and oppression. I know that there are people who hold that material comfort is a positive injury to a nation, unless combined with moral freedom. I have constantly met travellers who have gone through the length of France, and witnessed the vast progress and improvement going on in every part of the country, under the present regime, and yet only deduce therefrom, conclusions, as to the moral degradation of the French, who thrive beneath the Empire. All I can say is, that I don't agree with them. *Coup d'états* and paternal despotisms are very bad things, undoubtedly, but national comfort and prosperity are, still more certainly, good things.

People may, or may not, agree with these views of mine, but the admission that the Grand Ducal Government of Tuscany was, for the bulk of the population, substantially a good one, is the only

way I can see, of explaining the state of Tuscan politics, with any credit to the Italians. The Lorraine rulers of Tuscany were Germans in heart, and face, and language, and as such, they were distasteful to the Tuscans. They won no love, and as for loyalty, the very idea seems absurd here; but still, some how or other, they governed the country fairly. The task was not, perhaps, a difficult one, but such as it was, they deserve credit for performing it. The classes who suffered beneath this foreign Government, were the merchants, the professional men, and the nobles. In consequence, these classes were, and are bitterly hostile to the Grand Ducal family, but the agricultural classes, who, form the great bulk of the population, do not share these feelings of hostility. The revolution in Tuscany is not really a national movement; it is the revolution of a class, not of a people. The enthusiasm for unity and independence, is confined to the educated class. There are plenty of officers, but a sad want of soldiers; a host of deputies, and but few electors. The movement, alas, is all soul and no body.

From all I can hear and learn, the revolution is much more of a national and popular one in Parma, Modena, and the Legations, than in Tuscany. This fact, according to my view, is natural enough. The Ducal and Papal governments were not only infinitely worse than the Tuscan, but were far more oppressive and annoying to their subjects. The Gazettes of Parma and Bologna have been publishing of late extracts from the private official papers of the deposed governments. The glimpse thus afforded into the rule of these petty tyrannies is really appalling. Fancy, within the last ten years, three men being arrested in the streets of Parma for singing a patriotic song, and being sentenced thereupon to twenty days' imprisonment and fifteen blows with the stick, and ordered to leave the country on the expiration of their punishment! Fancy this decree, too, being signed by the Duke, who, in his great clemency, remits the beating and ten days' imprisonment of the twenty, in the case of one of the offenders, because he was an old man of seventy! Fancy this instance being only one of daily occurrence, and then call out with horror at the murder of "Anviti" as at a crime without excuse or palliation. The Papal Government, however, is a long way ahead, in cruelty and disregard of justice. A girl of seventeen is arrested while working at the door of her father's shop, because some gendarmes passing by, observe that she has on a tricolor ribbon. There is no taint upon the girl's character, no suspicion of Liberalism against her parents, no evidence that she attached any political meaning to the colours; every probability, in fact, that, in accordance with her own story, she only wore the gay coloured ribbon out of girlish vanity, and yet, an application to Rome, only brings back the answer that the offence is to be treated as a political, not a criminal one. Again, a student at Forlì applies for leave to finish his medical studies by a year's residence at Bologna. The application is refused at Rome, coupled with the comment, that the student has been seen in the street speaking to young men suspected of Liberal sentiments. The permission is at once refused, on this ground alone. The last case, however, I observed, surpasses all. A man at Forlì is arrested on a charge of disrespectful language to a Papal gendarme. After a long time, the following sentence is sent down from Rome, viz., that, considering the length of time the accused has been in custody, and that there is no evidence at all of the offence he is accused of having been committed, he is to be released from prison, but that the Governor is to warn him that if, hereafter, he should be accused of any offence whatever, he will be sentenced, forthwith, to five years' hard labour in addition to the special punishment allotted to his offence. The most damning judgment I ever heard passed on the priest-rule of the Papacy lies in the fact, proved in these papers, that, after 1848, the Pontifical Government grew uneasy about the continuance of the Austrian occupation of the Legations, for fear the inhabitants should request the "Austrians" to add them to their Italian possessions.

By this time, you probably know more than we do about the question of the Regency. Baron Ricasoli has gone to Turin, and the Minister of the Interior rules over us in his stead. Even, in

the absence of the virtuous Dictator, the Provisional Government seems incapable of existing a single day, without signalling themselves by some appropriate decree, and so, to-day, we have a proclamation in which the Minister of the Interior states, that, as he considers it one of his chief duties, to sustain the moral feelings of the country, and to do homage to all that dignifies our human nature, he has resolved to give prizes to the persons who took an active part in assisting their neighbours during the late inundations, and therefore publishes a graduated scale of prizes, which descend from a gold medal, through various grades of four pounds, three pounds, and one pound prizes, to an "honourable mention." Our Provisional Government is decidedly too good to live.

Leghorn, 10th December, 1859.

THE six weeks that I have passed in Tuscany have left upon me an impression not altogether favourable to the prospects of Italian independence. Before I pass to other scenes, it may be interesting, perhaps, to recapitulate the general result of my stray observations. I do not pretend to any peculiar sources of information, or, indeed, to have learnt or seen more than any traveller of ordinary intelligence and some knowledge of the Continent might easily have done. I own, however, that I attach but slight value to the more elaborate communications of "Our own Correspondents." In the first place, looking, as these gentlemen inevitably do, solely at the facts which come under their own notice, they form a local, and not a general view of the position of affairs. In the second, their channels of information are very limited. If I choose to quote the opinions of my grocer and my barber, and of an "highly intelligent" operative I stood under a doorway with during a shower of rain, I suspect that my authorities would be equally good with those of the personages mysteriously alluded to in the Foreign Correspondence of our daily papers. I was much struck with the fact that till within a day of the meeting of the Tuscan Assembly, not one of the London correspondents was able to communicate the news that Prince de Carignan was to be nominated as Regent, though the secret, such as it was, must have been in the possession of some hundred persons. Be that as it may, I feel as great confidence in the correctness of my own observations as if they had been endorsed by every special correspondent in Italy. In fact, according to the language of sporting journals, I think the readers of THE LEADER, who are kind enough to rely upon my "special information" will be able to make a safe book enough on Tuscan politics.

Tuscany—and this fact should never be forgotten—is neither a commercial nor an intellectual country. Both the trade and the intellect of Florence itself have, I think, been exaggerated, and Florence is not Tuscany. All the Tuscan railways have been built by English or French skill and capital, and the shareholders are French and English—rarely Italians. Few of the great mercantile houses are Italian—fewer still of the manufactories. The trade of Leghorn is in the hands of Greeks, Jews, and Frenchmen. The Italians, and Tuscans especially, are an eminently stay-at-home people. Every effort at education has been systematically discouraged for years by the Government, and the consequence is, that in the small towns there is no intellectual life whatever. There are no local newspapers—no local book-shops—rarely even a theatre. With all this there exists great material comfort and prosperity. The peasantry of Tuscany are, as far as I have seen, the most comfortably off of any country in Europe. The whole policy of the Government was to favour the "Contadini," at the expense of the educated and trading class. As long as a countryman was content to grow fat—not to use his mind—and not to speculate either practically or theoretically, he had no cause to complain. For him, and such as him, the Grand Ducal Government was neither a harsh nor an illiberal one; and, as the bulk of the Tuscan population is agricultural, the great majority had no personal grievances against the House of Lorraine. Unfortunately, the Austrian Grand Dukes had no power of winning the affections even of the class they fostered and favoured. The sort of attachment which the scum of the Neapolitan people feel for their royal patrons was unknown in Tuscany. The German rulers offended all classes alike by their German manners, and language, and sym-

thies, and by their constant disregard for Italian prejudices and tastes. As soon as the war broke out, and the Grand Ducal Government was left face to face with its subjects, the whole intellect and energy of the country rose up against their hated oppressors. The agricultural classes looked on with passive sympathy, and were quite willing to get rid of the Grand Dukes as long as there was no fighting required. The Revolution, however, was purely one of the educated classes. The people looked on and shouted "*Viva l'Italia*," and that so far has been their whole part in the performance. The cause of the prompt success of the Revolution is also the cause of its weakness. The people still remain hopelessly indifferent. The Provisional Government has, I believe, been a very good and a proper one. As yet there have been no heavy taxes; no conscriptions, nothing to cause the country to calculate the price of liberty. All, hitherto, has been smooth sailing. If the Great Powers allow Tuscany to incorporate herself with Piedmont, and if any independent national government is established peacefully all will go on well to the end. If, however, things should turn out otherwise. If France and Austria, for they are the real arbiters, should resolve to force foreign rulers upon Tuscany, there will be no choice for the leaders and authors of the Revolution except to submit. The people will not fight or make any great sacrifices on behalf of their independence or their liberty. The Austrians are so personally offensive to every Italian of every class that any Austrian attempt at invasion would meet with a decided though ineffectual opposition; but French interference would pass unopposed. The Emperor Napoleon is the real master of Tuscany. There is not only no force that can, but no force that will oppose his decision. The chance for Tuscany lies in the varied and contradictory interests the French Emperor has to study, but most certainly she herself will, I fear, not work out her own salvation.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- "The Diaries and Correspondence of the Right Hon. George Rose." Edited by the Rev. R. V. Harcourt. R. Bentley.
- "The Autobiography of a Seaman." By Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, G. C. B. 1 vol. R. Bentley.
- "Notes on Noses." R. Bentley.
- "A Tale of Two Cities." By Charles Dickens. Chapman and Hall.
- "A Dictionary of English Etymology." By H. Wedgwood, M. A. Trübner and Co.
- "The Day of Small Things." A. Hall, Virtue and Co.
- "The Reliques of Father Prout." By Oliver Yorke, Esq. New edition. H. G. Bohn.
- "The Whiskey Demon." Simpkin, Marshall and Co.
- "The World of Ice, or Adventures in the Polar Regions." T. Nelson and Sons.
- "Chronicles of an Old English Oak." By Emily Taylor. Groombridge and Sons.
- "The Post Office London Directory for 1860." Kelly and Co.
- "The Post Office Directory of Hants, Wilts and Dorset, 1860." Kelly and Co.
- "The Post Office Directory Map of London, 1860." Kelly and Co.
- "The Education of Mothers of Families." W. J. Adams.

SERIALS.

- "Boswell's Life of Johnson." Nos. 7, 8 and 9. John Murray.
- "Moore's Life of Lord Byron." Nos. 1 and 2. John Murray.
- "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." By Lord Byron. The same, Illustrated. John Murray.
- "The Poetical Works of Thos. Moore." Part 9. Longman, Green and Co.
- "Moore's National Airs." No. 7. Longman and Green.
- "Tales from Bentley." Vol. 2. R. Bentley.
- "A Comprehensive History of England." Nos. 25 and 26. Blackie and Son.
- "The Black Danes." J. H. and J. Parker.
- "Kingston's Magazine." No. 10. Bosworth and Harrison.
- "The West of Scotland Magazine."
- "La Femme." Hatchett and Co.
- "Everybody's Journal." Part 2. Thos. Barton.

REFEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.—A meeting of the committee of "The Newspaper and Periodical Press Association," was held on Thursday at Peelo's Coffee House, when it was determined that steps should be taken for a large and influential deputation to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, prior to the meeting of Parliament, to press the consideration of this tax upon his attention.

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

SINCE our last publication, intelligence has arrived of the decease of two of the brightest ornaments of modern English literature—Thomas de Quincey and Washington Irving. Of the former a contemporary remarks:—

"Almost till the very last his perceptions were as vivid, his interest in knowledge and affairs as keen as ever; and while his bodily frame, wasted by suffering and thought, day by day faded and shrunk, his mind retained unimpaired its characteristic capaciousness, activity, and acuteness. He was full of years—having considerably passed the term of threescore and ten—and in him, if ever in any man, the sword may be said to have worn out its scabbard. Not only the continual exercise of the brain, but the extreme sensibility of his emotional nature, had so taxed and wasted his never athletic physical frame, that the wonder lay rather in his life having been so prolonged.

When his often feeble health and always uncertain spirits permitted him in later years to mingle, at rarest intervals, in a small social circle at his own house, or elsewhere, he was always one of the most cheerful of the party, touching every topic with the lights of his exquisitely delicate fancy, and enjoying, with catholic zest, now the playful prattle of a child, and again the sharp encounter of maturest wits. His conversation had an inexpressible charm—with all that beauty of language, subtlety of thought, variety of illustration, and quaintness of humour that distinguish his writings. His talk never either became pedantic, or degenerated into soliloquy or monologue; it was that of a highly-accomplished scholar and gentleman. A nature so deep and tender drew towards itself affection as largely as admiration; and with profound esteem for the learning, the power, the genius of the writer, will always mingle much of love for the man. It will be long before the literature of England can boast a renewal of such a rare combination of scholarship, of analytic force, of acute reasoning, and courageous speculation, with such imaginative power and deep all-embracing sympathy as this generation has had the privilege of knowing in Thomas de Quincey."

Washington Irving, says an American paper, died a few weeks ago at his beautiful residence, "Sunny-side," at the venerable age of 76. He was born on the 3rd of April, 1783, in New York City. His early studies were in view of the law, but a love of literature was even then predominant, and seemed to be engrafted in his nature as its master passion; and before he was twenty-one he began his career as a writer. In 1809 he published the well-known "History of New York," by Diedrich Knickerbocker. Mr. Irving did not choose the profession of law, but in 1810 went into mercantile business with his brother; but the house was not successful, and in 1817 it failed. At the time of its failure Mr. Irving was in Europe, where his reputation was such as to gain for him the friendship of Walter Scott. Here he resolved to make a pursuit of literature the object of his life, and as a result the "Sketch Book" appeared in 1819. It was recognised as the product of taste and genius; and even English criticism, until then always scornful of American books, paid homage to its merits. Other well-known works followed, as in 1822, "Bracebridge Hall;" in 1824, "The Tales of a Traveller;" in 1828, "The Life of Columbus;" in 1829, "The Conquest of Grenada;" and, in 1831, "The Alhambra." Meantime Mr. Irving, in 1829, 1830, and 1831, was Secretary to the American Embassy, and during his residence abroad he had spent much time in Spain, and in various parts of Europe. In 1832 he returned to his native country, after an absence of seventeen years; and his return was a triumph—so heartily was he welcomed home by his fellow-countrymen. Mr. Irving continued his literary labours, and the result of a visit made to the Indian tribes was, in 1833, the elegant "Tour on the Prairies." Then followed "Abbotsford, and Newstead Abbey," "Legends of the Conquest of Spain;" in 1836, "Astoria;" and, in 1837, "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville." In 1839 he engaged to supply the *Knickerbocker Magazine* with a monthly article. In 1842 Mr. Irving was honoured with the appointment of Minister to Spain, and at the end of his official term, in 1846, he returned to this country. In 1848 he superintended a revised edition of his works; in 1849, published "Oliver Goldsmith;" and, in 1850, "Mahomet and his Successors"—and then "Wolfert's Roost." Irving's heart for several years had been fixed upon a "Life of Washington," and the completion of a graceful narrative, which will ever be a monument to his industry and patriotism,

proved to be the rounding off of a truly glorious career.

The *Essex Gazette* says:—"We understand that Mr. Anthony Trollope will succeed Mr. George Neal as post-office surveyor for this district. Mr. Trollope is a son of Mrs. Trollope, the celebrated writer, and is himself a talented and popular author.

Mr. Josiah Allen, of Birmingham, has in the press a fac-simile edition of the Duke of Devonshire's quarto copies of "Hamlet," of 1603 and 1604.

The second volume of Mr. Buckle's "History of Civilisation" is stated to be in preparation by Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son. The same publishers announce the third volume of Mr. Massey's "History of England during the Reign of George III.," and the fifth and sixth volumes of Mr. Froude's "History of England."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MENTAL PHILOSOPHY. By Immanuel Hermann Fichte. Translated and edited by J. D. Morell, A.M.—Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

In a metaphysical point of view, the most important publication for many years, this work, corroborated as it is by the judgment and sanction of Mr. Morell, will command and reward the attention of all thinking and intelligent students. The name of Fichte will of itself excite interest. Immanuel Hermann is the only son of Johann Gottlieb Fichte, the great philosopher of the Ego-istic theory, and was born, we are told, in the year 1797, just at the time when his father was excogitating those startling speculations at Jena, which seem to promise to lay the topstone upon the massive superstructure of the Kantian system. His cradle was rocked in the very room which gave birth to the "Wissenschaftslehre." Young Fichte also became an author and philosopher. From his first appearance, he raised, he tells us, the banner of Theism, and always held that speculation must go back to the Kantian principles, in order to find a solid foundation. He seems, however, to have made a distinction between the Kantian idea of God, which was, of course, *a priori*, and our knowledge of God as a real Being, which he declares is by experience, meaning by the word *experience* to include the moral facts of our inward being. He became curious, therefore, concerning the nature of that soul in whose depths these highest problems take their rise. The following biographical memoranda are interesting:—

"In my early years, while yet on the threshold of youth, I enjoyed the great happiness of possessing, in both my parents, (ever the objects of my highest veneration,) an example and an experience which shaped my whole future life. The fact of a life spent in the world above sense, fraught with high and world-conquering powers, which gave indomitable courage in life, and the highest resignation in death,—all this came before me in the most imposing form, at once inspiring and rousing to further contemplation. That picture of a "Life in God," in which I was allowed to take part, though, as it were, from a distance, has never forsaken me; it was to me the summit and crown of existence, to which every earnest mind might attain; and at the same time the key to the comprehension of my father's philosophy, both in its scholastic form and its deeper meaning. In my father's "Wissenschaftslehre,"—in his "Way to a Blind Life,"—in the lectures he delivered in 1812 on Morals, the scientific interpretation of his life itself came before me with the greatest power. Kant's doctrine, also, of the "Homo noumenon," had an imperishable effect upon me; since the very soberest of all thinkers there showed that he could not draw himself away from the power of that great fact by which, as he expresses it, man is placed in the midst of a supersensual order of things. My half-philological studies of Plotinus and the Neo-platonics, brought me now into connexion with Theosophy; while the love which my mother bore to the Christian mystics also introduced me into this rich world of mental experience.

"Thus, then, by these involuntary mental influences (which I cannot value too highly), I was from the very first raised, in fact if not in speculation, beyond the mere pantheistic idea of God; as also beyond the natural faith-principle of Jacobi. Thus the fact of a Divine providence was revealed to me in the actual experiences of life. The task still remained to investigate this fact on philosophical grounds, and to gain from it a complete philosophy of the universe."

Words like these prove we have an earnest thinking soul before us; and even if he had not been the son of the great Fichte, they would have ensured for their writer the utmost respect. In

subsequent passages he proceeds to discuss the influence of Jacobi, Fries, Oken, and Hegel; and the necessity he was under of resorting at last to Spinoza, as the prime originator of this whole philosophical method. Oken had especially dissatisfied him. His dogmas appeared with a comic tinge to the mind of the neophyte. Their pretensions were empty, yet unmeasured. "One might admit a certain appearance of logical connexion in his idea of God, as the zero out of which every finite existence springs, and into whose abyss it must return;—and of nature as the eternal producer without beginning and end;—yet the whole was but mere scaffolding—an empty form—wherewith to cover the insolubility of the problems, for which his more successful views could not compensate." But Spinoza did not prove the panacea that he had expected. To his doctrine of absolute necessity, which drew everything into a chain of fixed consequences, and destroyed all purpose and all freedom, young Fichte opposed the grand objection of Leibnitz,—that this doctrine does not at all answer to the real constitution of the world, which constitution bears plainly upon it the stamp of a whole system of means and ends, worked out according to the laws of intelligence and order; and that it is the notion of a relative, a moral and an intelligent necessity, which can alone answer to the facts of the case. The following is most important:—

"But even in Spinoza's doctrine, the profound idea of an '*amor intellectualis Dei*'—the crowning-stone of the whole building—appeared to me to give the lie to his first principles rather than confirm them; inasmuch as it threatened to pull down, at last, the blank conception of the impersonality of God, and the unsubstantiality of the human soul. In this idea, I found those great ethical and religious facts again making their appearance, and that in their purest and happiest form. Love is a feeling so rich, and which pre-supposes such a fulness of complete personality, that it becomes an unintelligible paradox to attribute it to an abstract and impersonal substance, or to affirm that the unsubstantial and finite modes of the absolute thought (for the human soul in this system is nothing more) could possibly be the possessors of such a feeling."

Young Fichte, wearied with the yoke of abstract ideas, sought to solve "the problem of the world and of the soul out of the fulness of nature, and the life of history." In this he found much assistance in the works of Heinrich Steffens, who based the right and complete idea of man on experience, as an individual being standing within the limits of nature, and yet above nature, finding his individuality not simply in organic differences, but in the intellectual and moral constitution of the soul.

Such has been the process of thinking, which has brought J. H. Fichte to his present state of mind; and which he has stated in several works, and particularly in his "Anthropology." The work before us simply contains his convictions in the form of a "Confession;" a form which appears to have won on Mr. Morell's affections, that he determined on translating it for the benefit of the English public. His motives for this course were strong. First, he thinks a scientific confession like the present is wholesome, as it delivers the subject from the arena of controversy into the sphere of calm consideration. Secondly, the fundamental idea of the nature of the soul is, he thinks, in the confession, stated anew upon its prominent and most decisive grounds.

The dualistic principle, which regards the soul and the body as two distinct essences, each having its own peculiar attributes, is, Mr. Morell states, now in disfavour. It is, for instance, not satisfactory to the physiologist, whose legitimate conclusions point to a far more intimate and essential unity. Besides, it explains nothing fully. Mr. Morell opines that we may hold the separate existence of the mind and the body, and yet regard the former as perfectly pervading the latter, perhaps, as the formative principle. We may regard the mind, he thinks, as endowed with primordial instincts and tendencies, which develop into faculties by the regular process of growth in connexion with the outer world. The immortality of the soul may be proved on scientific grounds, and some of these are clearly defined in the brief treatise before us; besides, the abnormal phenomena which now excite so much attention, here receive no inconsiderable elucidation. Amongst these, Mr. Morell mentions some of the more remarkable forms of dreaming, somnambulism, hallucination,

presentments, mental sympathies and antipathies, hypnotism, clairvoyance, ghost-seeing, and all the varied phenomena of what is now called mediumship.

Both Mr. Morell and his client, Herr Fichte, are of opinion that this class of facts are sufficiently evidenced; that intelligent actions have been performed, and thoughts and sentiments dictated and expressed, with which the volitional powers have no conscious connexion. The proposition is cautiously expressed, and many will agree, with much exactitude and correctness. Now these facts, the authors before us think referable to "the preconscious regions of mind." The suggestions coincide with the range of idea cultivated by the medium, and which the medium has been in some way connected with. "You will," Mr. Morell declares in emphatic italics, "never get anything from anyone's inspirations, which does not already exist potentially in his mental habits or culture." "I have," adds Mr. Morell, "traced the process of spirit-writing and drawing from the very first nervous twitches in which it commences, up to its more developed form, and venture to affirm that the whole thing is to the psychologist, as palpably a development of the unconscious form of mental operation, as writing an ordinary letter is the result of our conscious mental activity."

We have, therefore, to enquire what our authors mean by the preconscious state of the soul. First then, they object to the usual opinion that the acts of the mind are precisely co-extensive with the consciousness, and that whatever is done unconsciously springs from some objective source, and not from the mind itself. Sir W. Hamilton, many years ago, pointed out the fact, that there is a process of latent thought always going forward more or less energetically in the soul. Dr. Carpenter designated the same phenomena under the term, *unconscious cerebration*. Dr. Laycock has brought them under the general category of reflex action, and shown that there is a vast variety of facts, both in the man and in the animal, which spring distinctly from the reflex action of the brain. Almost all the modern German psychologists, particularly Carus and the Herbartian school, have developed the same doctrine still more at large. From this large basis of fact and authority, the theorists who hold the preconscious life of the soul are entitled to claim the right of starting; and they also recognise the instincts of animals as corroborative of their doctrine, together with the structure of the human frame, which testifies to a preconscious intelligence. Mr. Morell is therefore, disposed to affirm with Schelling, that all physical motion, activity, and life-effort is only an unconscious thinking; that unconscious activity, to a vast amount, underlies all our consciousness, and that it is by a natural course of development that the soul becomes raised from its primary condition of unconscious intelligence and blind activity, into the higher state of self-consciousness and volition.

Now to the statement, as it stands, we have a serious objection to make. The consciousness that supervenes is neither explained nor assumed in and by the proposition. How does the unconscious become conscious? The mistake lies in assuming that the preconscious and unconscious are identical; that the negative, in fact, precedes the affirmative. This is, in the highest degree, unphilosophical; and we wonder how Herr Fichte could have fallen into the error. It is, probably, owing to the reaction that has been going on in his mind against the tyranny of abstract ideas in which he had been educated. His growing tendency has been to the concrete and the material, and he clings with too much tenacity to time and space, to which he considers the soul to be subject, as well as the objects of sense. He seems to think that self-consciousness and the consciousness of other being are *coeval*. Now, if this were true, it would destroy his whole theory of pre-existence. He warns us, indeed, against supposing that the unconscious state is "consciousless;" and decries an acknowledgment of "unconscious intelligence," and other contradictory terminologies. He would not that the soul should be considered as "merely objective and physical in its constitution," and allows that the soul is contrasted with her sense-perceptions by her permanency and identity; but he has neglected to make his first assumption sufficiently large in its expression. The soul is, in fact, a subject-object, and self-

consciousness must be predicated of it in its pre-existent state. What if, as the Platonists say, it has been forgotten? It is because, being eternal, memory is not applicable to it. Memory is only applicable to a time-condition, and, therefore, consciousness of sense-perceptions associates readily with memory, while the preconscious selfhood simply abides as a personal presence, concurrent with the entire series of changes that take place in the natural consciousness, but forming no link in the chain of effects. Suspend, however, this consciousness as far as possible, and then "abnormal facts" arise, which testify to the continual operation, however unperceived, of a deeper eternal power, which underlies all ordinary manifestations. The proposition of Herr Fichte, thus modified, may go far to explain the phenomena to which he desires to draw philosophical attention.

POST OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1860.—Kelly and Co.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY OF HAMPSHIRE, WILTSHIRE, AND DORSETSHIRE; With Maps Engraved expressly for the Work, and corrected to the time of Publication.—Kelly and Co.

This is the sixty-first annual publication of this important Directory, and it is such as to maintain the reputation of the work. The latest possible corrections are, we are told, made up to the time of issue, and those arrangements which experience has proved to be the best, most sedulously carried out. Twenty-three years' practice cannot have been without their advantages, and these appear to have been thoroughly estimated by the enterprising publisher. Every line of this huge volume has to be tested every year, and the requisite amendments inserted. Among those of the present, are the distinctive position given to the surgeons who have been registered under the new Act of Parliament, and the addition of the new names and numbers of the streets to the old ones, thus giving the corresponding numbers for each house,—a convenience which will be found to be very great in numerous instances. The arrangement of a mass of matter of such bulk is a business of enormous difficulty, and nothing but repeated effort could have accomplished the task. More than 2,500 pages of information are here given with every particular classified. There is a place for everything, and everything in its right place. The labour, the expense, the constant attention, are incalculable that have been necessary to bring this Directory to perfection. The official, the passenger, the merchant, the tradesman, the lawyer, the courtier, the politician, the traveller, the capitalist, the citizen, and the letter-writer, are here supplied with the precise information that they want. There is also a monster map of London prefixed to the volume, in which are duly shown the recent alterations which have been made in the postal districts, and the additions to the railways that have been lately created. This map is also separately published on a roller, and will be found of the greatest service as a chart for the counting-house mantelpiece.

The same idea, purpose, and diligence are also carried out in a second work, under the title of the "Post Office Directory of Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire," which, for accuracy and information, can only be equalled by the preceding work. Here is the same clearness of arrangement, and similar extent of detail. Every city, town, village, and hamlet throughout each county has been thoroughly investigated, and the results industriously recorded. Maps are also engraved expressly for the publication, and greatly enhance its value.

ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS.

THE PRINCESS: A Medley. By Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet Laureate.—Edward Moxon and Co.

A BEAUTIFUL book, indeed, with twenty-six illustrations by Mr. Daniel Maclise. The artist has been worthily employed, and has most worthily employed his genius in these drawings. They are splendidly engraved on wood by Messrs. Dalziel, Green, Thomas, and E. Williams. Such a work is a credit to all concerned—poet, painter, engraver, publisher, and, we may add, binder. Messrs. Leighton, Son, and Hodge, having been careful to exhibit the magic of their art in morocco, which, in this instance, presents a beau-

tiful surface, inlaid in an exquisite manner. A more elegant Christmas present cannot be made; both matter and style of production being exquisite.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSEHOLD WORDS: a Selection from the Wise Saws of the Immortal Bard. Illustrated by Samuel Hanceby.—Griffith and Farrer.

This is an elegant Christmas gift book, with gilded borders, and printed in colours. Every page is illuminated, and its binding is as handsome as the interior. The maxims from the poet's dramas are well selected.

SERIALS.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON. Edited by the Right Hon. T. Wilson Croker. With Illustrations. 8vo.—John Murray.

THE concluding numbers of this, the most interesting biography in the language, are now before us, and it may safely be pronounced one of the completest works ever issued from the press. All that accumulated editing could do for it, all that the portrait-painter could bring, or the antiquary contribute, have been lavished on the edition edited by Mr. Croker; and the remotest scraps that could be gathered since his death have been added by Mr. Peter Cunningham. Everyone must rejoice that such works are brought within all classes, not in a mean or imperfect form, but with excellent paper and print, and all the elaboration the keenest scholar could desire. This ten-shilling's worth comprises what was some few years since sold for some pounds in a most incomplete form. And what we admire is not that it is cheap, but that cheapness is, in this instance, joined to first-rate excellence.

The Life and Times (for such it is) of Samuel Johnson by Boswell and subsequent writers, needs little recommendation at this time of day, but we cannot refrain from reminding our readers that it is a book which affords a better view of the latter part of the last century than many histories; and that it combines with the interest of a romance the information of a philosophic history. In fact, it deserves all the reputation it has gained; and thus edited and published, will even increase in creating interest. It is a book for the old as well as the young, and suitable, from its collections of wise sayings, sound morality, innumerable anecdotes, and faithful narrative, for all classes and conditions of men.

MOORE'S LIFE OF BYRON. Illustrated. Nos. 1. and 2. (to be completed in Ten Parts), 8vo.—John Murray.

THIS edition of the celebrated life of the celebrated poet is uniform with the cheap edition of his works just issued and completed by the same eminent publisher. It is in every respect as complete and as admirably got up, and contains, as is well known, a mass of literary intelligence of, and correspondence with, all the great writers of the first quarter of the century. It forms, indeed, a capital continuation to "Boswell's Life of Johnson," giving as vivid an account of the great constellation of geniuses that surrounded Byron, as those of the previous century did the great essayist and chamber-wit. These two works give a view of English literature and society during three quarters of a century, and thus have a great historical interest, in addition to their biographical. It cannot fail to be highly popular.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. By Lord Byron.—Murray.

Two separate editions lie before us—one for a shilling, and one, in double columns, for sixpence—both wonderful specimens of cheapness combined with excellence.

EVERYBODY'S JOURNAL (Part II).—This serial is conducted with talent, and is elegantly illustrated.

CASSSELL'S POPULAR NATURAL HISTORY (Part IX).—ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE (Part VII).—FAMILY PAPER (Part XXIV).—These new parts support the reputation of their respective works.

LADIES' TREASURY, (No. 34).—Contains some fifteen articles of average merit, with the usual information of the month.

BRITISH WORKMAN.—YEARLY PART (No. 5).—This is a work dedicated to the working classes, and embellished with the portrait of George Stephenson. The public fountains erected by the New River Company, form the subject of the illustration on the title page. A biography of Stephenson commences the number, and the embellishments are profuse, and very superior.

COMMERCIAL.

TRADE AND TAXATION.

WE know nothing that should be more interesting to commercial men than taxation, and therefore, in the absence of any commercial topics which command attention, we record here, that the movement, which we noticed last week as having been begun at Liverpool, for the reduction and reform of taxation, has received an impulse in London. That great body of reformers, too, called the Northern Union, urges forward the movement, and very properly unites it with Parliamentary reform. The two reforms, in fact, belong to one improvement. We cannot have continuous equitable expenditure and taxation without Parliamentary reform; and a reduction of expenditure is the sure road to increase the power of the industrious classes, and enable them to command Parliamentary reform. In general, the men who advocate one advocate the other, and both are so congenial that they ought not to be separated.

In financial reform two cardinal points engage attention—the reduction of expenditure and the substitution, wherever changes can be made, of direct for indirect taxation. The former is the more important, inasmuch as it is an abatement of the crying grievance and palpable injustice, of the State forcibly transferring the produce of industry to idle persons, or to persons whose work is of doubtful utility, if not positively destructive. The latter should be pursued subordinately to the former, and ought only to be adopted to supply an expenditure strictly necessary. We, therefore, would advise our commercial and other readers to advocate economy in expenditure rather than changes in the mode of taxation.

While economy, however, is especially due to the suffering multitude, we are chagrined to learn that, in addition to the vast expenditure already annually incurred, and incurred without stint, and with much waste, for the army, the navy, and the civil departments—in addition to the immense cost the public is incurring to raise rifle corps and prepare voluntary means of defence, a large sum, £16,000,000, it is said, is to be expended on fortifications. The Government, imbecile itself, will not trust the popular zeal to defend the nation. It is about to repeat the enormous error and the enormous waste of 1797; of which the memorials, in ruins, may yet be seen at Chatham and numerous other places. If fortifications could give us security they ought to be built; but to be of any real use, they should encompass the island, as completely as a shell encompasses a snail. If we rely on them, and they leave one spot uncovered, we shall be weaker, by all the power we waste on them, than if they were never erected. Professional men, who have a strong interest in finding dupes in the public, may talk loudly in favour of fortresses; but they seem to serve as foci of attraction, and in various parts of the Continent their ruins testify that there, as here, they have been a costly waste. The reader may be advantageously reminded that Sebastopol was defended by earthworks thrown up on the emergency. The old walls were of little use when the place was attacked. We do not trust professional men, eager to profit by any temporary public feeling, who recommend us now to erect more fortifications; but, in fact, we are to have them, and additional taxation will be required to pay for them. Already the project has affected the public funds; it has been noticed in City articles, and we, therefore, are justified in referring to it here, though it be not for the purpose of reminding the reader that it will necessarily cause gold to be exported. It will forcibly transfer, by taxation, more property from one class to another, which, in our humble judgment, is of far more importance to commercial men, politically, morally, and pecuniarily, than the exportation of tons of gold.

We desire to see economy in the expenditure because it is just to the taxpayers, not because we have any apprehensions of the national resources. No phenomenon is more to be admired than the increased prosperity of the so-called old, over-peopled, and worn-out England. With all her many burdens, largely increased by a fall of prices, which compels industry now to give nearly two quarters of wheat to pay the debt which one quarter would pay in 1816, and to

give more of all its produce, in proportion to the tax-receivers, to the great enrichment of the receivers of fixed incomes,—she walks erect and swift, with the activity and vigour of youth and manhood. The increase of her productive power since 1816, and especially since 1842, is more marvellous than the growth of the United States, or than the growth of the Australian colonies. But with this is conjoined a prodigious deal of superfluity and waste in the tax-receiving classes, and an equal degree of penury and want in the industrious and tax-paying classes. The condition of the multitude is instinctively felt to be an impeachment of the wisdom of the Government, and the justice and honour of the classes supported by taxation or enforced contributions. To do justice to the taxpayers, we must reduce expenditure. Reduce taxation, and the nation will flourish more than ever, and the terrible impeachment will abate.

Industry may justly be called the life of society. It provides subsistence, fuel, clothing; it keeps the heart in motion, the brain active, and society in existence. Industrious men everywhere form part of the same system. They are linked together by their mutual and reciprocal services throughout the globe. Commercial men are a part of the great chain. By distributing products they connect producers. Their welfare depends entirely on the quantities of goods to be exchanged, and their interest is identical with that of the producers. The more these produce the better for the merchants. To lessen the number of producers, by employing a large part of a community in warlike or other destructive enterprises, is to check production and check commerce. Perhaps, therefore, posterity will regard the apathy with which the mercantile classes in our day have witnessed and supported an enormous wasteful expenditure on preparations for war in other countries as well as our own, as a remarkable and inexplicable phenomenon, as strange as the impulse which in the middle ages hurried great armies into Palestine.

We now know that the Crusades served to spread knowledge between the East and the West, but what good purpose the apathy of the industrious, and especially of the commercial and moneyed classes of Europe, at the continued unjust appropriation of the produce of industry to the purposes of war will serve, cannot now be divined. It perpetuates and increases the classes who have an interest in keeping alive war, and everywhere impedes production and lessens interchange. It is alike injurious to the husbandman and the manufacturer, the merchant and the sailor. We only mention the circumstance, and neither blame nor attempt to explain it. For us, next to the wonderful increase of production, the most wonderful thing is the contentedness of the industrious classes—the natural owners of all wealth—under the continual misappropriation of their substance, by taxation, to purposes directly at variance with their welfare.

It is well shown by Mr. J. S. Mill, in his now celebrated "Few Words on Non-Intervention," published in *Fraser's Magazine*, that our reputation abroad suffers from our own fault. This is universally true. No man, as the rule, suffers from the faults of others. He suffers from his own faults; and, as there cannot be two contradictory principles of morals, the industrious multitude, including all the mercantile classes, now suffer by their own fault from exorbitant taxation. They are to blame for the predominance of self-seeking warriors and bureaucrats. To keep them in due subordination to public welfare, the industrious classes in all countries should bestir themselves, to oppose the misappropriation of the produce of industry—the life of society—by taxation.

An additional reason for making reduction of taxation precede a change in its form, is found in the fact that the partial substitution of direct for indirect taxation, in 1842, led to a great and continual increase of expenditure. The former yields so largely that, as long as the people will bear the infliction with patience, it encourages men in office to increase the expenditure. They will always expend all that they can levy. It is since 1842 that the great increase has been made in the charges for civil service, and no one will say that our Government more effectually promoted the public welfare in 1858 than in 1842. Direct taxation, however, in that interval, enabled it to appropriate the lion's share of the increased produce of industry to its own purposes; and as these have not

occasioned any improvement in the condition of the multitude, the direct taxation then imposed has increased the extravagance of the Government and the misappropriation of property. We want, undoubtedly, an improved system of taxation, but we want much more, a reduction of expenditure and increased respect in our rulers for the property of industry.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

CITY, Friday evening.—The money market continues very quiet. There are no alterations in it to notice. The extensive, but regular trade of the country keeps up a steady demand for money, but the supply is also steady and equal to the demand. Those who look for novelties find none.

The Consol market has not been very active in the week, though there has been much business done in other stocks and shares. To-day consols closed at 94½, as they were yesterday at 94½. Speculating parties have been realising, which accounts, in the absence of all political rumours, for the dullness. Railway shares and all kinds of stocks are somewhat less advanced than they have been, they experiencing to-day a little reaction.

The recent rise in the price of public securities has been proportionably greater abroad, in France and the United States, than here. At Paris it is reported, with exultation, speculation is quite alive at the Bourse, and imparts a general influence to the commerce of Paris. At New York the "excitement at the Stock Exchange, and the large increase in the volume of business has been remarkable." Political causes—such as the more assured hope of continued peace from the labours of Congress or otherwise, are at the bottom of the improvement, and they affect no less than others, because our complete freedom of discussion, like free imports and exports, tends to diminish changes and keep things, even prices at the Stock Exchange, stable. An increase in the receipts of railways helps the impulse. This is a positive good. It is a sign of prosperity. The railways yield more, public annuities yield the same, and the advance in the price of them is chiefly welcome to the public as an indication that capital is abundant and seeks employment. Probably, in relation to the public wants, it is less abundant here than in either the United States or in France. It has been more regularly employed here than there; the distrust has been less, and here no hoarding has taken place. The renewed confidence, of which the rise is a sign, pervades other departments of business; and, if there be a check to our exports to India, there is, in general, a greater disposition to speculate.

It is extraordinary to find a leading journal, now representing the commerce of England as something carried on at the expense of our neighbours, the destruction of which would enrich them. The fact, however, is, that all commerce is mutual advantage, and the people who are clothed by our looms, and induced, by our demand for their corn, sugar, coffee, and indigo, to cultivate their lands, are quite as much benefited by our commerce as we are. Piracy or robbery by men-of-war is utterly indefensible; it is not trade, though formerly it assumed the character; trade is always mutually beneficial exchange. The misleading journal, which nourishes such old-fashioned prejudices, seems ignorant that, the cargoes of what it calls our "gold ships" belong partly to the foreigner. Almost, the whole of the gold which comes into the country is again sent abroad. It only passes through it. To plunder our gold ships would be very often to rob the merchants of Germany, France, Italy, and Spain.

We see by the *Weiser Zeitung* of the 13th, that the hasty attack made by the *Times* on the Bremen merchants and shipowners presuming to advocate, in accordance with the resolutions of the Congress of Paris, the inviolability of the persons and property of merchants carrying on trade by sea, has been met by a corresponding and angry attack on the journal. The Bremen men laugh at the ignorance and presumption of the *Times*, and accuse it of vulgar rudeness (*grobheit*). We are all concerned in this; for the journal which pretends to speak for the nation, and by wanton attacks on respectable men laudably employed, excites the anger of our associates, allies, and friends, inflicts a great injury on England.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

WHAT we stated last week of the general quietness and stability of the markets may be repeated this week. Business is large, but in proportion as it is large, it moves smoothly and uninterruptedly. It partakes, as it extends, of the character of general laws, and leaves no aberrations to be recorded. The grain market throughout the country, and at Mark-lane to-day, is firm, with very trifling alterations anywhere. Such steady and low prices as have now prevailed for many months are, we believe, unexampled in the history of the grain trade. A greater blessing could not be bestowed on the regular merchants and the consuming people.

The other markets, though not quite so free from fluctuations as the grain market, continue comparatively steady, with a good demand and a good business doing.

In the manufacturing districts great activity continues to prevail. The last advices from India and Australia are not very favourable. The markets have for the time been a little overdone; but the consumption being great in both countries, the markets will soon be relieved. In the meantime, other markets are extending—the demands generally are increasing and producing men everywhere are helping one another, or purchasing of one another, and all are prospering. We have only to add that this prosperity may continue.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THE ST. AUDRYN MINERAL COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of working some celebrated mines of tin and copper in the west of Cornwall, and for crushing, dressing, and otherwise making marketable the ores and minerals obtained therefrom. A capital of £60,000 in £1 shares is sufficient for the purpose, and, judging from the influential list of directors, and the reports of eminent authorities with regard to the value of the property, there can be no doubt that the project will attract the attention of the public, and especially of those already engaged in mining enterprises.

The seventh annual meeting of the **CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY** was held at the offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., Viscount Ranelagh in the chair, who submitted the report of the executive committee with the annual balance-sheets. The returns for the financial year showed a total of 711 new shares, and cash receipts of £49,022 18s. 10d.; making a grand total of 15,093 shares, and £407,973 14s. 5d. The increase of cash receipts in the year is £2,629 11s. 8d. The increase on the Michaelmas quarter, as compared with the corresponding one of 1858, amounts to £6,022 11s. 8d. Under the head of income there is an increase for the year of £456 19s. 10d., whilst the expenses have decreased to the extent of £1,435 13s. 5d. The total sale of land has been £228,117 2s. 6d. The committee decided upon postponing the allotment of the Roehampton Park estate until the present financial year, the reserve fund enabling the board to take this course. Owing to the gratifying position of affairs, the interest, raised at Lady Day last from 4 to 5 per cent. on shares, and from 3 to 4 per cent. on deposits, will be continued at the increased rate.

The directors of the **GREAT SHIP COMPANY** have circulated what they call an "approximate statement of the liabilities and assets of the company." The statement shows that the cash balance is reduced to £1,100, and that this, together with £7,242—"arrears of calls considered good" (in respect of which the shareholders would be glad to know who are the persons in arrear)—formed, until a day or two ago, the only resources available for meeting liabilities to the amount of £45,000. The official circular now intimates, however, that "it will be satisfactory to the shareholders to know that one of the objects for which the meeting of the 15th inst. has been postponed has been satisfactorily obtained, arrangements having been entered into to meet all the engagements of the company." This paragraph refers to the mortgage of the ship, a transaction which the shareholders regard with any feeling but one of "satisfaction."

Shareholders in the **PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND** may receive on the 16th January a dividend for the half-year ending Christmas at the rate of 4 per cent., and also an extraordinary dividend of £1 10s. per £100 share, and 12s. per £10 share.

The report of the directors of the **SOUTH AUSTRALIAN (LAND) COMPANY**, states that, notwithstanding the discouraging prospects of the past year, the company's affairs have continued slowly but steadily to improve. The rental for eight months, up to the 30th of June, shows a total of £26,940; being an increase of £320. The company's total outlay for wharves is £54,872, which now yields an annual return of nearly 12 per cent. The trade of Port Adelaide is believed to be recovering, and the state of the colony is described as steadily improving in all respects, and betokening confidence as to the future. The half-year's dividend, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, due the 31st inst., as declared in June last, will be payable on the 14th prox.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the **LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK** is called for Jan. 18th.

The prospectus of the **UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY** has been issued. The capital is fixed at £1,000,000, in £20 shares. Steps have been adopted to secure the services of an underwriter of "acknowledged experience and high standing." The board consists of Messrs. John H. Dillon, S. Pinto Leitô, Harvey Lewis, John Lubbock, the banker, Henry Woodfall, of Liverpool, M. Osborne, Alfred Ricardo, and Z. C. Pearson; and additions are to be made to it.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

It appears that there is still a hope of an arrangement between the South Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies. It is most desirable that an understanding should be come to at once, for a well-informed correspondent estimates that an expenditure of something like a million and a half sterling may thereby be saved to the latter company, and that a sum of £45,000 per annum may be saved by economies of interest and other charges. It is admitted on all hands that an agreement must be come to between the rival undertakings sooner or later—better, therefore, before money is wasted than afterwards.

The adjourned meeting of the London and North Western Railway Company, fixed for the 24th inst., will be made special to affix the company's seal to the proposed arrangements with the Lancaster and Carlisle and Kendal and Windermere Railway Companies.

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Second-Hand Fireproof SAFES, the most extensive assortment by Milner and other eminent makers, at half the price of new. Dimensions, 24 in. high, 18 in. wide and 16 in. deep, £3 10s. At C. GRIFFITHS', 33, Old Change, St. Paul's, E.C. Wanted, Second-hand Safes by Milner, Chubb, Marr, or Mordan.

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DR. LA'MERT, Registered L.S.A., Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, M.D. of the University of Erlangen, &c., may be CONSULTED on all Cases of Debility, Nervousness, and the infirmities of Youth and Maturity, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8, at his residence, 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON.

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12 Tea Spoons	0 10 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Total	9 19 0	13 14 0	14 19 0	16 14 0

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